THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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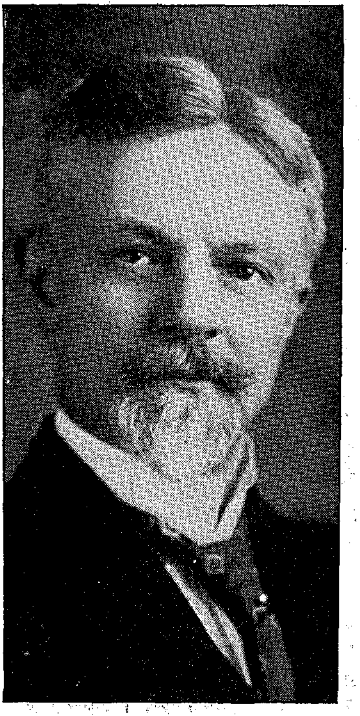
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHAT THE GERMAN-AMERICANS ARE ORGANIZING FOR

THE FEELING of some 20,000,000 German-Americans who stand helplessly on this side of the Atlantic and see their Fatherland surrounded by a ring of flame and steel, unable to go themselves or to send an ounce of powder or bread, can not easily be imagined. Meanwhile, they see ship-load after ship-load of food and war-supplies going to their enemies. The impulse to "do something" has been very evident of late, and equally evident has been the fear among other American citizens that such efforts may involve America in embarrassment and danger. Such foreboding may cruelly wrong our Teutonic citizens, and if so their critics will presumably be glad to be disappointed, yet it is undeniable that grave misgivings were heard in many quarters when the call went out some weeks ago for our German-American population to "organize" as a unit for some action not then clearly defined. These misgivings have increased rather than diminished, if we may judge by press comment, since the movement then foreshadowed has taken definite shape and frankly announced its platform. Altho the nation-wide organization launched in Washington on January 30 by fifty-eight representative German-Americans declares its chief aim to be the reestablishment of "genuine American neutrality," its critics do not hesitate to denounce it as an attempt to coerce the United States Government into taking an actively pro-German stand. "The wickedness of the scheme lies in its purpose to create friction between England and the United States," declares the Boston *Transcript*. The men behind the movement, says the Springfield *Republican*, reveal themselves as "more German than American," and the New York *Times* is convinced that "never since the foundation of the Republic has any body of men assembled here who were more completely subservient to a foreign Power and to foreign influence, and none ever proclaimed the un-American spirit more openly." "The sole object of the promoters of this movement is to drive the United States from its present position of neutrality," affirms the New York *Herald*. The position they ask us to abandon, says the New York *Sun*, is "historically, legally, and morally correct," while the course they urge upon us amounts virtually to "the enlistment of the American people under the flag of Germany." These men, declares the New York *World*, "are doing Germany no good, and themselves much harm, by their pernicious pro-German propaganda." The movement, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, represents "a pro-German plot," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* suggests that the activities of its promoters bear a close resemblance to treason.



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ORGANIZING OUR GERMANS.

Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, presided at the Washington conference of German-Americans. He was born in Germany, and fathers one of the bills to stop exports of arms to belligerents.

That these and similar objections to the program of the Washington conference are not prompted entirely by sympathy with the Allies may be inferred from the striking protest registered by Dr. Kuno Francke, head of Harvard's Germanic Museum, and one of the most uncompromising champions of Germany's cause in this country. In a letter to Representative Richard Bartholdt declining to take part in the movement, Dr. Francke, after declaring his sympathies in this war "wholly and fervently on the German side," goes on to say:

> "But my German sympathies can not make me forget what seem to me my duties as an American citizen.
>
> "I believe it would be against my duties as an American citizen if I were to take part in a propaganda the purpose of which will be thought to be to force our Government into a hostile attitude toward England. Your circular letter speaks of England as 'America's arch-enemy.' It calls for a 'New Declaration of Independence,' which is to 'eliminate all undue English influences from our American life.' And it protests 'against the continued traffic in arms and munitions of war which practically arrays our country on the side of England.' I do not wish to emphasize the fact that the proclamation of an embargo on arms and munitions of war would be an altogether illusory

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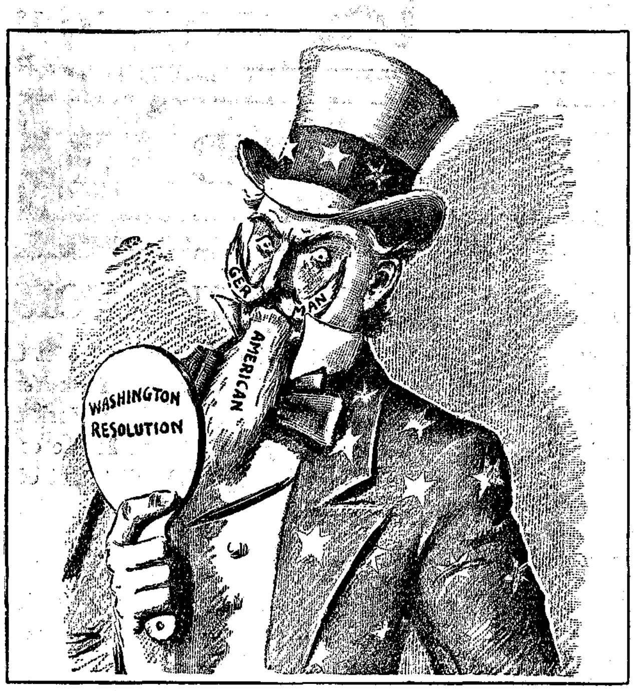
thing. Arms and other implements of war would, if our Government established an embargo on them, be shipped from this country to Havana, or to Vigo, or to some other neutral port and would reach their destination from there without any hindrance. What I do wish to emphasize is that the establishment of such an embargo would inevitably bring our Government into conflict with England and might drive us into war with England. As a man of German blood I might welcome the help which would accrue to Germany by such a conflict between the United States and England. But as an American citizen I can not possibly support a policy which would bring the terrors of war to our own country. What I feel bound to support, as an American citizen, is a policy which holds itself strictly within the now accepted rules of neutrality, altho, to my regret, this policy, through circumstances over which the United States has no control, practically turns out to the advantage of England and to the detriment of Germany."



ONKEL SAM?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Dr. Francke's letter closes with the following earnest plea:

"We have every opportunity in this country to make felt what is best in German character and life. Let us continue to do so; let us continue to take a prominent part in all endeavors for political, civic, and industrial progress; let us stand for the German ideals of honesty, loyalty, truthfulness, devotion to work; let us cultivate our language, our literature, and our art; let us fearlessly defend the cause of our mother country against prejudices and aspersions. But let us refrain from political organizations which would set Germans in this country apart as a class by themselves. Such an attempt would lead not to the raising, but to the degradation, of the German name in this country. It would foster hatred instead of sympathy; and only by gaining the sympathy of the majority of the American people can we German-Americans help the cause of our mother country."

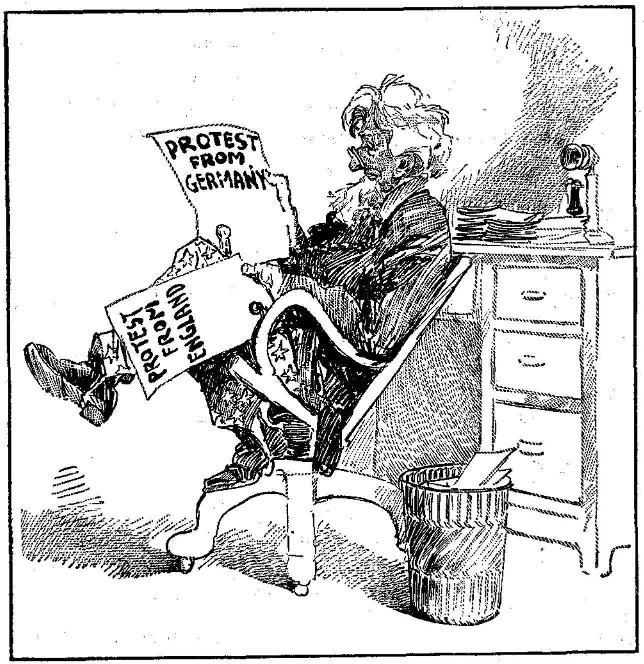
Another German-American protest against the program of the Washington conference is voiced by the New York *Volkszeitung* (Labor), which denounces the movement as "a dangerous agitation" which "seeks to embroil the United States in a war with England." "Under the hypocritical pretense of preserving America's neutrality, this organization would actually imperil it," declares this workers' organ, which calls upon "every German-American workingman in this country" to oppose the movement "with all his strength."

On the other hand, the majority of the German-American papers that have reached us are in accord with the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, and the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* in their hearty indorsement of the movement launched by the Washington conference. In his signed editorial in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Ridder declares that the conference "was dominated by Americans and was designed to promote a policy which may be tritely described as 'America for Americans'"—a fact, he says, which will be made clear by "an intelligent and unbiased perusal of the resolutions adopted." These resolutions, which follow a preamble complaining of "a foreign control of our news service," British interference with our ocean commerce, and our exportation of arms to belligerents, read as follows:

> "*Therefore*, in order to reestablish genuine American neutrality and to uphold it free from commercial, financial, and political subservience to foreign Powers, be it
>
> "*Resolved*, That we citizens of the United States agree to effect a national organization, the objects and purposes of which may be stated as follows:
>
> "(1) In order to assume the possession of an independent news service, we favor an American cable, controlled by the Government of the United States.
>
> "(2) We demand a free and open sea for the commerce of the United States and unrestricted traffic in non-contraband goods as defined by international law.
>
> "(3) We favor as a strictly American policy the immediate enactment of legislation prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war.
>
> "(4) We favor the establishment of an American merchant marine, and
>
> "(5) We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support only such candidates for public office, irrespective of party, who will place American interests above those of any other country and who will aid in eliminating all undue foreign influences from American life."

Among the men who fathered these resolutions we find Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance, of Philadelphia, an organization already claiming a membership of 2,000,000; Congressmen Bartholdt, Vollmer, Barchfeld, Lobeck, and Porter; Professors William R. Shepherd, of Columbia; Edmund von Mach, of Harvard; A. B. Faust, of Cornell; John Devoy, editor of the New York *Gaelic American;* and many editors of German-American papers and heads of German-American societies.

Herman Ridder, in his New York *Staats-Zeitung*, declares that "any newspaper in the United States which will not subscribe to these resolutions may be branded offhand as un-American." The call, he says, "was only for the freedom of the United States from the subtle machinations of Great Britain and the subserviency of our present Administration to Great Britain."



"BOTH COMPLAINING. WELL, I MUST BE ABOUT RIGHT!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

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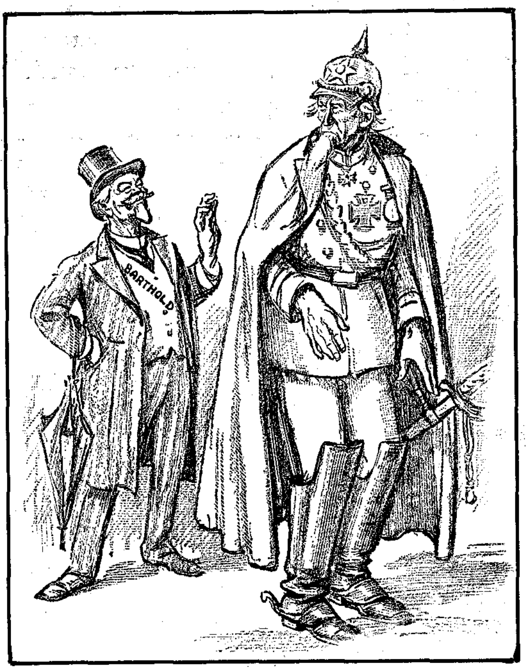
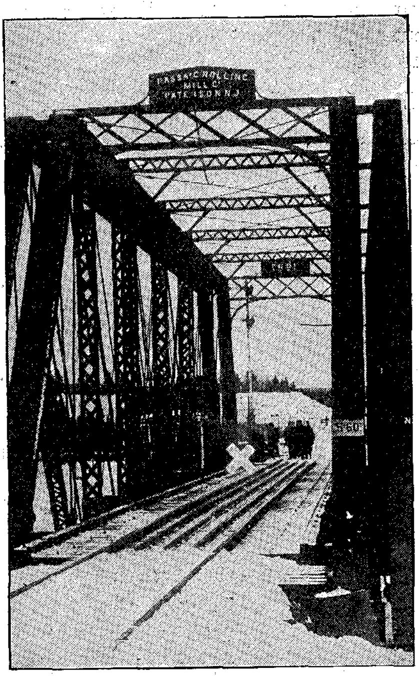
WERNER VAN HORN.



UNCLE SAM—"I don't like these clothes, Mr. Bartholdt."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



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INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT VANCEBORO.

Van Horn, under arrest for an attempt to blow up the international bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Vanceboro, Maine, resists extradition on the ground that he is an officer in the German reserves and his act an act of war against one of his country's foes. He says the bridge has been used in the transportation of war munitions to England. The cross shows where six ties were dislodged by the explosion.

TRYING TO BREAK BRITISH-AMERICAN TIES.

Turning to another organ of German-American opinion, the New York *Fatherland*, we find an outspoken editorial signed by George Sylvester Viereck, one of the delegates to the Washington conference on organization. Mr. Viereck, like Mr. Ridder, is convinced that the platform adopted is one on which every American can stand. In fact, he goes further, and declares that "no man who refuses to stand upon it is an honest American." If the resolutions really reflected German-American opinion, he says, "they would be ten times more emphatic!" We learn from Mr. Viereck that the patience of the German-Americans "is at an end," and that henceforth they "will fight as a unit." "If you say that we are not Americans," he declares, "then you will have to change your conception of American." He goes on with these frank statements:

> "We are tired of playing the part of Cinderella in American politics. We claim our seat at the banquet-table. If you say that we are not Americans, then you will have to change your conception of American. We refuse to be strangled by the dead hand of the past reaching from the graves of the Pilgrim Fathers into the living present. We shall rewrite the word American, to the extent of our power, in terms of our own ethnic complexion. . . . . . .
>
> "We have suffered much without complaint. But our patience is at an end. . . . . . .
>
> "You have sown the storm, you shall reap the whirlwind. You have refused to listen to our reasoning. You were deaf to our pleas. We shall go into the arena of politics. We shall try to beat you at your own game. One hundred and seventy members of Congress are of Irish extraction. There is no reason why they should not be joined by one hundred and seventy of German extraction. There is no reason why we should not labor for the election of men of our own blood who are in accord with our principles, which are also the principles of true Americanism.
>
> "We are with America, right or wrong, at all times. But we prefer America right to America wrong. We now propose to set America right."

President Wilson is quoted in Washington dispatches as saying that the efforts of organizations to influence this Government's action in regard to the war are "extremely embarrassing," and that it is the duty of all citizens of this country to "think of America first." He is also credited with the remark that "the present international situation should not be capitalized by standpat Representatives to play petty politics." But if we may judge by the comment of the St. Louis *Mississippi Blätter*, political embarrassment for the present Administration is part of the new league's program. Says the St. Louis paper:

> "This move will work a revolution, as the candidates at the next election will stand for neutrality and will not dance to the tune of the pipes of the State Department at Washington."

A long-distance but interested observer of the situation, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is confident that "when the German-Americans and the Irish hold together they are a power in the United States which, in certain circumstances, can decide the Presidency." And it is generally believed in Washington, according to the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that the league will be "a formidable factor in the approaching Presidential primaries and the 1916 campaign." This aspect of its proposed activities comes in for special condemnation at the hands of our press. This movement to take international questions into national politics "is obviously intended to serve the interests of Germany only," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* describes it as "unfurling a foreign flag at Washington." The attempt to "line-up" the "so-called German vote" and use it as a club in American politics, says the New York *Herald*, is "foolish, futile, and dangerous." To the New York *Sun* the effort represents "presumptuous stupidity and arrogant disloyalty." The new organization can best "aid in eliminating all undue foreign influence from American life," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "by promptly disbanding." Its program in regard to candidates for public office, says the New York *Globe*, is an effort to coerce by political boycott. The same paper adds:

> "The present attempt will be rebuked if it gathers enough headway to be a menace. The political boycott that the resolution proclaims will be futile. It will attract votes to the proscribed. Those who wish to increase pro-German sentiment in this country have committed a great blunder by a threat which will be generally and properly interpreted as indicating a desire to put the interests and the ideals of another country first."

THE "JITNEYS"

EASTWARD moves the jitney. Dictionaries know not the word. But the thing has become a very present help twice a day to thousands of erstwhile strap-hangers in a score of Western cities. Indeed, in several of these cities, as the Washington *Times* observes, "public interest in the European War, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and even the national Administration has been side-tracked for consideration of the more momentous problem as to the public value of the 'jitney bus' and the inroads that it is making into the revenues of the traction companies." Now the jitney bus, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* defines the term, "is an automobile of any kind operated for the accommodation of passengers at the rate of five cents—one 'jitney'—per passenger." The precise meaning and origin of the word "jitney" are still being discust by the newspaper etymologists. Jitney service may have had its beginning more than a year ago in Phœnix, or more recently in Los Angeles. But the important fact is that it assumed importance in the Pacific Coast cities three or four months ago, and became popular at once. The idea has spread eastward, filling traction officials with alarm over the desertion of the strap-hangers, who, as it has been said, 'pay the dividends.'

How serious the situation is becoming for the street-railroad people on the Pacific Coast is shown in a San Francisco dispatch to the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which gives the following estimate of the business the jitneys were doing late in January:

City	*Number Cars*	*Daily Receipts*
San Francisco	300	$2,400
Transbay cities	450	3,600
Los Angeles	1,050	8,400
Portland	75	600
Seattle	500	4,000
Totals	2,375	$19,000

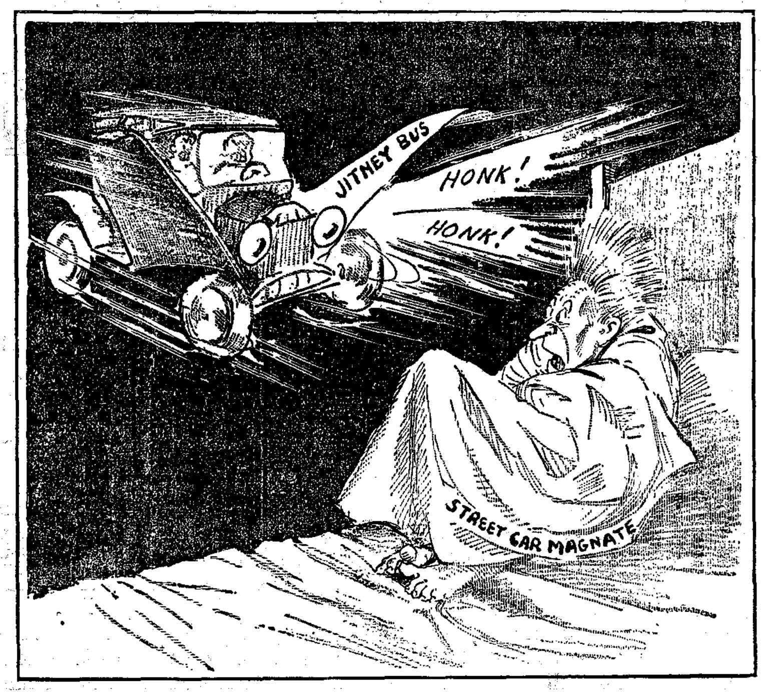
At this rate, we read further in *The Post-Intelligencer*, "the jitney busses would take from the traction companies in the course of a year the sum of $6,935,000." But the business, we are assured, "is only in its infancy." Jitney men are organizing in the cities, and in San Francisco have guaranteed to furnish 2,000 cars to handle exposition crowds on the opening day. This writer tells of actual losses being reported by street-car companies in Los Angeles and Sacramento, and he concludes:

"Where the jitney idea will lead to is a question that is being given earnest consideration by automobile-dealers as well as the traction experts. A representative of one of the largest automobile-factories in the country made the prediction to-day that the jitney would soon disappear, and with it the street-car. He believed both would be replaced by an 'automobile express'—cars built especially for city-passenger traffic, with a capacity of ten or a dozen persons each and operating regular routes, with branch lines and transfer-stations. He said several manufacturers were already at work on this idea, as a result of the jitney-bus advent."

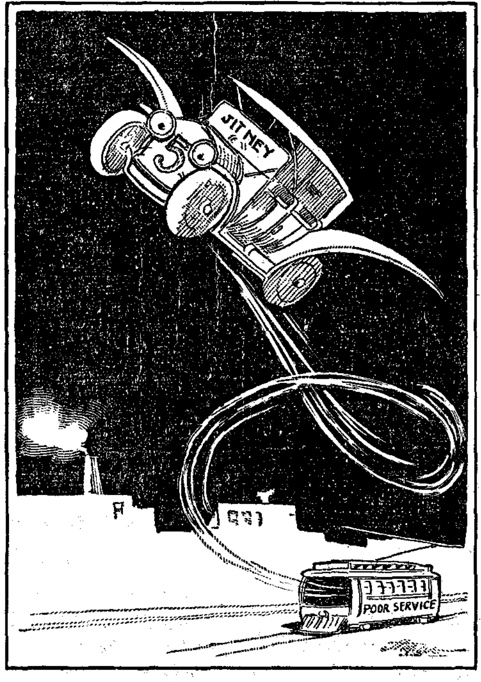
With the growth of jitney traffic in the West, we naturally find editors in the larger coast cities discussing regulative measures. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, for instance, calls for fair play for the new service, but insists "that a great transportation system can not occupy the crowded streets of large cities without regulation."

Cities farther east are meeting with the same problem. The jitney bus has already appeared in San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas; Oklahoma City; Ogden, Utah; St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, and Lexington, Mo.; Omaha, New Orleans, Memphis, Des Moines, Atlanta, and Detroit. Plans are under way, and perhaps by the time this appears in print automobile-owners will be doing a jitney business in Denver, Lincoln, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. The agitation for five-cent bus-lines in New York and Boston is perhaps an Eastern manifestation of the desire for cheap transportation outside of the street-cars.

Kansas City, according to the daily stories in *The Star*, has taken the jitney to its bosom with enthusiasm. Within a week after Mr. W. H. Miller started the first jitney and Mrs. C. M. Gibson the second, Kansas City had 80 cars, and in two weeks 150. Jitney bus-drivers say they earn about $9 a day. In Kansas City all sorts of cars are in use, from five-passenger Fords to made-over trucks and regular automobile busses. There is a central down-town station, with several branches. The cars leave when filled and go on regular routes, as announced by the "starters." Extra traffic policemen are needed to handle the crowds. Mr. Miller has stopt running a car and is busy with the administration of the jitney service. Mr. E. K. Carnes, his traffic manager, says in a Kansas City *Star* interview that the success of the jitneys rests on cooperation and a system of routes and schedules. "Let the public once be assured that it can go to any place on a route and find a jitney there on schedule and the

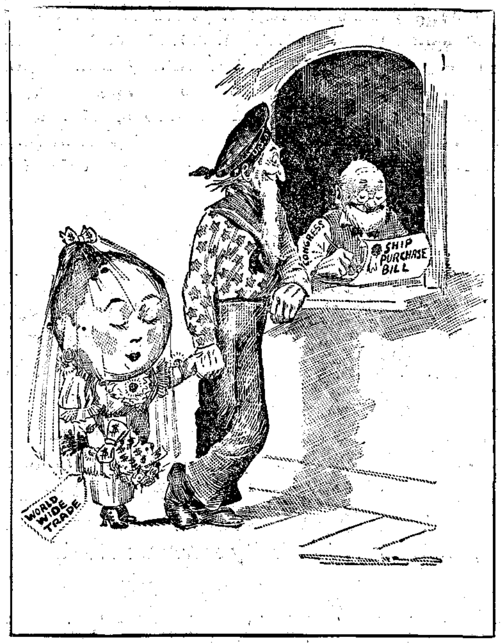

JITNEY BUS
HONK!
HONK!
STREET CAR MAGNATE

"THE BOGY BUS 'LL GIT YOU-IF-YOU-DON'T-WATCH-OUT!"
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

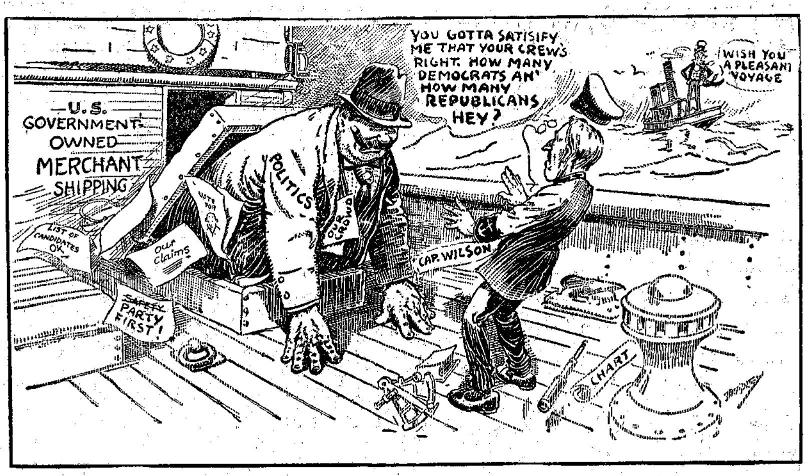


EVOLUTION.
—Artigue in the Kansas City *Star*.

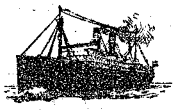
AUTO-SUGGESTIONS.

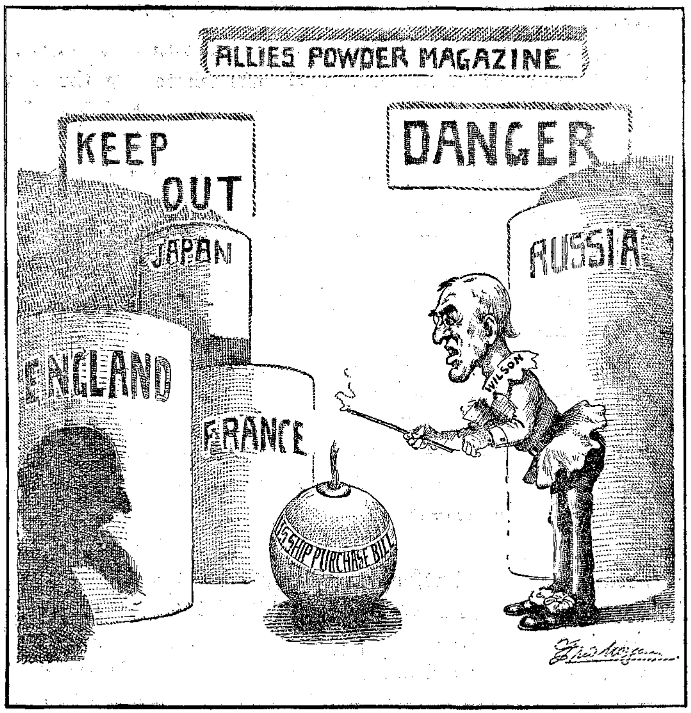

CONGRESS
SHIP PURCHASE BILL
WORLD WIDE TRADE

WAITING FOR THE LICENSE.
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

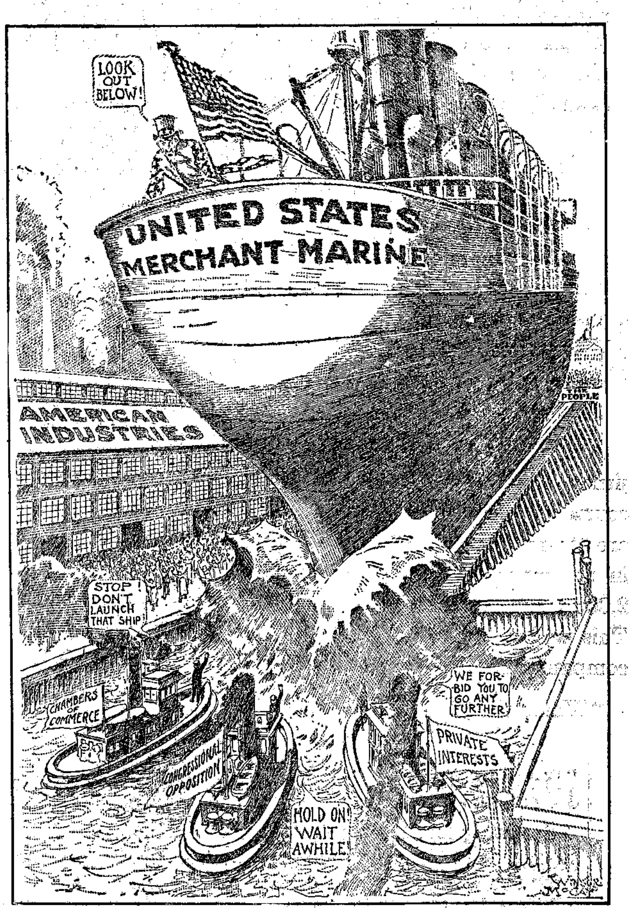

U.S. GOVERNMENT OWNED MERCHANT SHIPPING
YOU GOTTA SATISIFY ME THAT YOUR CREW'S RIGHT. HOW MANY DEMOCRATS AN' HOW MANY REPUBLICANS HEY?
WISH YOU A PLEASANT VOYAGE
POLITICS
OUR CROWD
VOTE FOR
LIST OF CANDIDATES OK
OUR Claims
~~SAFETY~~ PARTY FIRST!
CAP. WILSON
CHART

THE STOWAWAY—IF THAT SHIP-PURCHASE BILL GOES THROUGH.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.




ALLIES POWDER MAGAZINE
KEEP OUT
DANGER
JAPAN
RUSSIA
ENGLAND
FRANCE
WILSON
U.S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL

GO EASY, YOUNG FELLER!
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.


LOOK OUT BELOW!
UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE
AMERICAN INDUSTRIES
PEOPLE
STOP DON'T LAUNCH THAT SHIP
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION
HOLD ON! WAIT AWHILE
WE FORBID YOU TO GO ANY FURTHER
PRIVATE INTERESTS

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CLEAR THE WAY!
—McCay in the New York *American*.

WILL THE SHIP-PURCHASE PLAN GET US INTO DEEP WATER OR HOT WATER?

jitneys never will suffer for patronage." And he adds that "the fine thing about this kind of transportation is that it is impossible to tie up the whole system. For, "one jitney may break down, but the hundreds of others go their way just the same."

The great aid to jitney success, writes a Kansas Citian to *The Star*, "is the 'public-be-damned' attitude of street-car corporations." But he predicts that in a year from now every passenger who elects to use a Kansas City street-car will have a seat. And similar benefits to the traveling public from the new competition are predicted by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, New Orleans *States*, Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, and Oakland *Enquirer*.

On the other hand, the Tacoma *Daily News* hears that experienced automobile men do not believe the jitney can be made to pay and think "that its entry into the transportation field is merely a hard-times development," and that it is "something of an experimental venture which may vanish with the present depression." In the East the Washington *Times* takes the same idea as a starting-point, but goes on to say:

> "The length of time the service has been in operation in some of these Western cities indicates that it has come to stay if municipalities want it. It is a curious experiment that will be watched with interest. In this form it may not carry a threat to the street-railway, but in familiarizing the public with the possibilities of cheap fares in some kind of automobile service it forecasts the time, and a rapidly approaching time, when all cities will be forced to consider the admission of autobus-lines."

Yet *The Times* concludes that "after all, the street-car running on a fixt tram-road is likely to be the chief means of internal city transit for another generation."

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND

WE MAY REMAIN NEUTRAL as regards the war, remarks the Chicago *Herald*, but "the war won't as regards us." Thus when Germany and England, each more or less dependent on outside food-supplies, enter upon a policy of using their every available means to starve each other out, neutral commerce is the first to suffer. England's great navy, says Mr. Churchill, its official head, has been exercising an unrelenting pressure upon its adversary until now "Germany is like a man throttled with a heavy gag." "England wants to starve us," said Admiral von Tirpitz a few days ago, but "we can play the same game. We can bottle her up and torpedo every English or allied ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food supplies."

The succession of events has been rapid. The German Government decides to take over the food-supply of the country beginning February 1, in order to insure its better distribution and more economic consumption. England, on February 2, declares foodstuffs contraband even when shipped to civilians in Germany. About this time German submarines torpedo five merchant ships of the Allies in the English Channel and the Irish Sea. This is followed by an official declaration from Berlin, on February 4, declaring the English waters a "war zone," and warning neutral shipping. Editors and Washington correspondents admit that nearly every one of these moves presents our Government and our exporters with a new and serious problem.

The action of Germany in making grain a state monopoly and the consequent action of Britain in declaring grain conditional contraband, raise what the Springfield *Republican* calls "a question of no slight complexity." *The Republican* does not discount Ambassador von Bernstorff's assurance that no foodstuffs imported from neutral countries would be subject to seizure. But it observes that "while it would be easy enough to see that imported grain did not go to the Army, the practical effect would be to release for the use of the Army an equivalent from the supplies on hand," and "it is not surprizing that this highly efficient arrangement should disturb the British Government." What, asks the Chicago *Herald*, does this mean to American commerce in foodstuffs? And it answers:

> "*Prima facie*, it means that food shipments to Germany and her allies will be cut off. But there is another side to the matter. Suppose Germany retaliates, as she has a perfect right to do, by also declaring foodstuffs contraband? In that case American food shipments to Great Britain or France would be just as much a prey for the German submarine raiders as the property of the enemy himself. Certainly there are some disagreeable possibilities, if not probabilities, in that direction."

Interest in these probabilities was heightened by the acts of the submarine *U-21*, perhaps accompanied by others, which torpedoed the British merchantmen *Linda Blanche*, *Ben Cruachan*, and *Kilkoan* in the Irish Sea, on January 30, and the *Tokomaru* and *Ikaria* in the English Channel on January 3. In case of the first three ships the crews were given a chance to escape in their boats, as in the previous case of the *Durward*. According to French accounts the *Tokomaru's* crew were left to be picked up by French torpedo-boats. The *Ikaria* did not sink, but was towed into port by a French ship. Our press naturally comment on this new proof of the efficiency of the German submarines and their navigators and note the parallel to Conan Doyle's antebellum story of a successful submarine warfare on England. In consequence, to quote the New York *Evening Post's* summary on February 1, "Belfast shipping circles are alarmed, and have suspended sailings, and rates of insurance on British vessels, transatlantic as well as coastwise, have been raised." And, says the New York *World*, "this means trouble for the United States as well as for Great Britain and France.

"It means increased freight-rates and increased insurance. Thus far the practically undisputed sea-power of the Western Allies has enabled them to protect neutral commerce with themselves while almost prohibiting it with Germany and Austria. With hostile submarines operating at the one gateway of British trade which has been regarded as secure, we face the loss of our principal markets and many other complications. . .

"The need of American shipping will be greater than ever. Instead of our commerce being subject to the rules of contraband enforced by one belligerent only, it will be under the espionage of both of the contending alliances."

And the New York *Evening Sun*, no friend of the Administration's Shipping Bill, observes that in the event of even a partial crippling of the British merchant marine,

> "It might be Britain, least self-supplying of the belligerents, and not Germany, which sought the aid of an American government-owned shipping to bring to it its necessary stores of beef and flour. It might even be Britain which sought to sell to the United States Government a marine handicapped while under the British flag."

On February 4, the German Admiralty announced to the world that—

> "The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18, 1915.
>
> "Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers.
>
> "Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government on January 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it can not always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships.
>
> "Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast, is endangered in the same way."

This is Germany's reply, explains the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to England's attempt "to starve a people numbering 70,000,000." He adds, according to a dispatch which reaches the New York *Times* by way of London:

> "With regard to the complaint that we are injuring neutral interests, neutral Powers have not protested against England's action, and they must take the consequences. We certainly are not going to die of famine."

Germany's move is denounced in the New York *Tribune* by Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law, as "extraordinary and unprecedented" and "without justification." It must be regarded, he says, as "either a mere empty threat or a war against humanity." Germany's warning to neutrals strikes the New York *Tribune* as "ominous in the extreme." The New York *Times* predicts that "no neutral nation on earth" will acquiesce in the establishment of a "paper blockade" on such a scale as that proposed by Germany, and says:

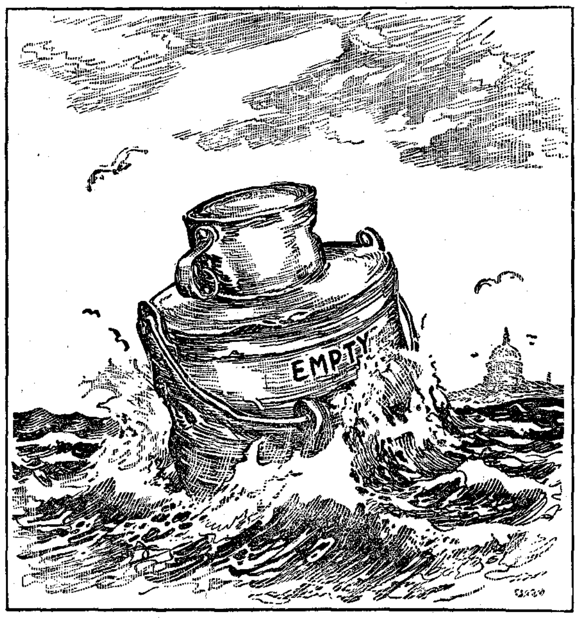
> "The German Admiralty certainly can not suppose either that the declaration of a 'war zone,' which in its very nature can not everywhere and at all times be effectively maintained as a barrier to commerce, will be respected, or that the destruction of a neutral's ship within the zone would be passed over as an unavoidable and excusable hazard in naval warfare."

On the other hand, the New York *Press* thinks that Germany's warning will not be taken very seriously by American shipping,

> "because, for one thing, we have as yet no overseas shipping worth mentioning to be warned off the coast of France or any other foreign coast. Exporters of American products bound for France in foreign bottoms will not be greatly troubled, because they sell their goods not for delivery on the soil of France or of any other belligerent, but for delivery on shipboard in ports of the United States.
>
> "Countries that are in imperative need of our products of farm and factory will continue to buy them, taking all the risk, exactly as they have done before, of getting them first safely across the Atlantic and then ashore."

MOBILIZING THE JOBLESS

JUST AS TRULY are the needy unemployed in New York, Chicago, and our other great cities victims of the war, argues the New York *World*, "as if they dwelt in Brussels or Lodz," and other papers remark that it is about as bad to be hungry and shelterless in a North-American as in a Belgian winter. Here, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, is our national problem, a problem of the mobilizing of an army of 2,000,000 men, but "for building, not destroying." And, "if we had given the same intense and detailed attention to the mobilization and effective employment of this army of peace that Germany or France has to its army of war, there probably would be very few unemployed in the country to-day." Suggestions for a nation-wide mobilization of these forces have been made, notably by President Wilson, and there is much interest in the tentative Federal Employment Bureau which has been formed by the cooperation of the Labor, Agriculture, and Post-office Departments. Mobilization of a rather different nature is talked of by Socialist writers and I. W. W. leaders. But, after all, the unemployed congregate in the cities, and in and by the cities must be accomplished the most effective immediate help. So we find city officials, policemen, charity organizations, churches, newspaper editors, and citizens working in cities all over the land. New York has no monopoly of unemployment troubles or remedies, but she has the biggest job, and what she is doing is typical of what is going on in scores of smaller communities. While one New York social worker agrees with certain business and political authorities that "business conditions all over the country are improving, the fact remains," he adds, "that never in the history of New York City has there been such an army of unemployed, and every day and every hour makes it more difficult for them to make ends meet." It seems impossible to get any conclusive estimate of the number of unemployed in New York. A big life-insurance company has estimated it at 140,000. A church report places it as high as 500,000. Others offer estimates at various intermediate figures. The most important, if not the most spectacular, agency at work is the committee appointed by the Mayor and headed by Elbert H. Gary. This committee has been at work for several months, and tho it has been severely criticized, especially from radical sources, has accomplished something, to judge from a recent statement by City Chamberlain Henry Bruère. He said, as reported in the New York *Evening Post:*



THE MOST DANGEROUS THING AFLOAT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*

"We are raising funds, not to do the work of charitable organizations, but to finance, as extensively as may prove necessary and funds may be obtained, a series of workshops where men and women who can not find work elsewhere may come for temporary relief work until they are restored to permanent employment. Rooms have been made available in various parts of the city by the Children's Aid Society, and we are using vacant city buildings in addition. The work is limited to five hours a day at fifteen cents an hour, so that a part of the day may be devoted to searching for permanent employment. The product is not sold, but given away to charitable organizations, European War sufferers, or the hospitals of the city. What we can do in this direction will be limited only by the resources which are available to us.

"We are establishing a loan fund, not merely for temporary relief, but to start a permanent plan for mutual helpfulness through the organization of so-called credit-unions. We shall organize these unions among labor organizations, church and fraternity organizations, neighborhood clubs, and wherever men and women are associated together. In this plan, character is the basis of the loan, and character is supported by the joint responsibility of all the members of the union, twenty-five or more, as the case may be.

"We are taking over and organizing through the churches of the city, Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant, a good-fellowship movement, or a good-neighbor movement, by which we will bring into personal relationship an individual desiring to be helpful and a man or woman or family needing help.

"We are conducting an educational campaign in the press, through news and advertising, urging employers to assume, so far as they can, their individual shares of the burden of unemployment, by keeping employed the largest number of men possible. We have urged the city of New York to undertake at this time all contemplated improvements, and we have made similar appeals to the State and national governments. We plan to ship men who are willing to go to the country to find work on the farms, as soon as the weather permits the resumption of farm-work. In this we are asking the cooperation of the State and national governments. At the suggestion of the Police Commissioner we are organizing throughout the city neighborhood groups to employ a man to clean the sidewalks and areaways on some joint agreement."

The New York Federation of Churches, the Police Department, the superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, the officials of the Public Employment Bureau are working in harmony with the Mayor's committee. Among the most picturesque activities in behalf of the unemployed is the "Hotel de Gink." An old down-town building, owned by the city, was handed over to an enterprising individual from the Pacific Coast, whom some reporters spoke of as "the King of the Hoboes." This man, Jeff Davis by name, got together a number of down-and-outs, who repaired the old building, fitted it up as a hotel, and are now running it with considerable success.

Nearly as well advertised was "Bundle Day." On February 4, after the due amount of newspaper advertising and editorial encouragement, a volunteer organization received at a central headquarters thousands of bundles of used clothing for needy sufferers. These activities, and others described below, are summarized from accounts in the New York papers.

There is the National Forward-to-the-Land League, which is searching out vacant land on which unemployed persons can begin truck-farming in the spring. Mr. Nathan Straus is building in City Hall Park a pasteurized-milk depot. The Hotel Knickerbocker is running an up-town "bread-line." Scores of churches are acting either singly, or in groups, to provide employment or relief. All the regular charity organizations are working overtime. Suffragists have established a bread-line and relief-station for women. The New York Exchange for Women's Work is receiving and selling more cookery and needlework than ever before. Immigration Commissioner Howe has opened rooms at Ellis Island for homeless men, and Mrs. Sara J. Atwood, of the North American Civic League, has been looking after the comfort of the hundreds of men who have gathered there. The Board of Aldermen have set aside over $100,000 for contracts on jobs that can be speeded up so as to provide work for the unemployed before the end of the winter.

One evening last month, Colonel Roosevelt brought together an audience which filled the Metropolitan Opera House to hear him talk about South America. He delivered a sermon on employment, gave $10,000 from his Nobel Prize money to the Interchurch Committee on Unemployment, and took up a basket collection of $7,000, making the total proceeds of the evening over $20,000. The Colonel told of his visits to lodging-houses—in one place he saw 400 men jammed in a few small rooms, so crowded "that they could neither sit down nor lie down. They stood throughout the night wedged together so close that they could not fall, and therefore they slept standing." Some of Colonel Roosevelt's suggestions for remedying unemployment were that municipalities rush all kinds of public work; that employers put all their men on half time, rather than half their men on full time; that the national Government start reclamation and rivers-and-harbors projects to give help to the jobless; and that the State should care for "unemployables," and provide self-supporting farm colonies for its vagrant classes.

Six steps for the prevention of unemployment proposed in a widely circulated report of the Secretary of the American Commission on Unemployment are regularization of industry, establishment of public employment exchanges, systematic distribution of public work, prevention or absorption of surplus labor, unemployment insurance, and constructive care of the unemployable.

Most of the official and private remedies for unemployment tried or suggested in New York have been put in use, on a larger or smaller scale, in other cities. Free "want" advertisements are featured by many newspapers. The Indianapolis *News* suggests "vacant-lot gardening as a means for assisting the unemployed." The same paper calls attention to the Indianapolis plan which proved so successful in 1894. It also meets with editorial favor in other cities. It shows, according to the Portland *Oregonian*, "that by offering work in exchange for food and fuel the unemployed can be carried through a winter at moderate expense and without destroying the independence of those who are helped; in fact, it lifted former dependents out of pauperism." In California, notes the Detroit *Free Press*, there is an interesting plan "to set aside a large tract of land which will be sold to settlers on twenty-year payments, no principal or interest to be paid for the first five years; after that, 5 per cent. of the principal to be paid annually. The plan has the indorsement of the State Industrial Commission, the California Development Board, the State Agricultural College, and the State University."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WILL the new Federal employment bureau confine its help to "deserving Democrats"?—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

COULD a Teutonic pursuit of the Russian bear be referred to as chasing the growler?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

EDWARD S. MARTIN calls it the foundling war, because no one is willing to father it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WAR Note: The Allies seem to have advanced another inch and a half in the Woevre region.—*Kansas City Star.*

HEARST is sending New York ministers to hear "Billy" Sunday. Why doesn't Mr. Hearst go himself?—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

ONE principle of international law seems to be that China has no rights that any other nation is bound to respect.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

KAISER WILLIAM says he has more men in the field than at the beginning of the war. More of them in the field, undoubtedly, but how about on it?—*Nashville Tennessean.*

JULY 4 is to be "Peace Day" at the Panama Exposition. What other humorous features are being planned?—*Kansas City Star.*

CULTURE is gaining in the South. In Mississippi a lynching party drowned their man instead of brutally hanging him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HERETOFORE the English have been much pleased to hear that the enemy was flying, but the news now makes them take to their cellars.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE problem that apparently confronts the American business man is to make American goods half as popular with foreigners as American passports are.—*Chicago Herald.*

A BRITISH bishop upon being asked which side would win is reported to have answered concisely by asking, "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?"—*Springfield Republican.*

AT the risk of giving a free ad. we will observe that there is something singularly appropriate in the fact that Secretary Bryan's new volume of lectures is published at thirty cents.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE 1,500 criminals pardoned by ex-Governor Blease are not the only persons to profit by their release. An enterprising company is advertising its burglary-insurance policies in the Carolinas as an especially prudent investment just now.—*New York Evening Post.*

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GRANDPA.

"BILLY" SUNDAY is "reviving" Philadelphia; but she may faint again.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

TURKEY has not yet published a book explaining the war. Turkey has no imagination.—*Chicago News.*

WITH so much peanut politics about the Navy one would think there would be more shells.—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT old story about the Dutch taking Holland is paralleled. Great Britain has annexed Egypt.—*St. Louis Republic.*

IF the Nobel peace prize is cumulative, it will be a nice fat fortune for the next one who wins it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

POSSIBLY it may eventually occur to the Russian authorities that a grand duke is not necessarily a grand general.—*Kansas City Star.*

NEXT time a suffragist delegation calls at the White House it may be informed that grandpa is too busy playing with the baby to receive it.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

MEXICO might relieve itself of the pressure on its list of possible ex-Presidents by establishing a literacy test for that column.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

PETROGRAD must be jubilant today. The Germans have been forced to accept another important Russian city.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE gist of the Supreme Court's decision appears to be that a worker has a right to join a union whenever he is out of a job.—*Springfield Republican.*

"GERMAN Submarine Sinks." Maybe the Kaiser would like to buy some of our Atlantic flotilla submarines that can't sink!—*Philadelphia North American.*

RUSSIA has ordered a million horseshoes from a Pennsylvania concern. Germany should retort by ordering a million rabbit feet from the South.—*Chicago Herald.*

A PACKING-HOUSE was fined $200 in the Federal Court last week for having sold $400 worth of bad eggs. Doesn't this smack somewhat of "splitting it 50-50?"—*Kansas City Star.*

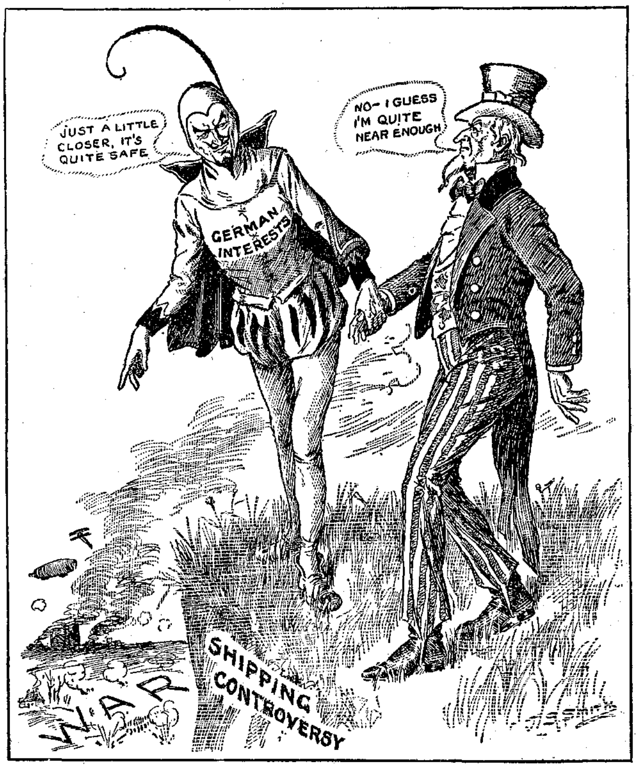
IT is worth noting that those English writers who rail at the United States for its "frozen neutrality" have so far failed to illustrate their literary contributions with pictures showing themselves lined up at Kitchener's recruiting-stations.—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

OUR NEUTRALITY PLEASES NOBODY

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER is proverbially hit by the brick, and just now America is coming in for her full share of hard knocks. All sides are charging us with holding a dubious attitude; the proposed legislation to prevent exportation of munitions of war and the *Dacia* purchase are viewed by one side or the other as definite breaches of neutrality. The unkindest cut comes from the most unexpected source, for we find the Russian press quite annoyed with us as a nation and really angry with the President. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* brings us this news:

> "For a long time the 'yellow' press of America, which, however sad it is to say, has great influence upon the public's moods, has been full of recitals of improbable feats accomplished by the German armies or individual German soldiers. The Teutonophiles have been supported by President Wilson, who, with the near-sightedness peculiar to democratic pacifists, has upheld the idea of peace at any price, and has even requested individual American merchants to cease supplying ammunition to Europe. In his theorizing pacifist activity President Wilson has caused the introduction of a bill authorizing the Government to forbid the exportation of arms and munitions of war. Somehow this legislation makes little progress, but President Wilson, by his personal intervention, has prevented certain builders of submarines from sending these deadly engines of war abroad, either whole or in parts. Of course, the President has been supported in his attitude by innumerable Yankees of Teutonic descent and by former Secretary of State Dernburg, who was sent from Berlin for propaganda purposes."


JUST A LITTLE CLOSER, IT'S QUITE SAFE
NO- I GUESS I'M QUITE NEAR ENOUGH
GERMAN INTERESTS
WAR
SHIPPING CONTROVERSY

A CANADIAN VIEW OF GERMAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).

While Russia is annoyed with us for doing too much, Germany claims that we are not doing enough, and charges that the inactivity of the Government is a positive asset to the Allies. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

> "The trade in war materials with England and France has assumed such dimensions as to jeopardize the neutrality not only of the American Government, but indeed of the whole American nation."

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* warns us that we are imperiling future friendly relations by our present attitude, and continues:

> "Once Germany is convinced that America is determined to support the Allies, that knowledge will leave traces so deep that the consequence will have an importance that America can not afford to disregard."

Nor are the English too pleased, if we can judge from the tone of an editorial in the influential London *Spectator*, which resents "the indifference, indeed callousness, toward Great Britain and her case shown by the Government of the United States." *The Spectator*, after charging us with being mercenary where we ought to be moved by sentiment and humanity, continues:

> "Can it be wondered at, even tho it is unreasonable, and tho of course we ought to see the American case, that we feel cut to the heart that America seems to reckon up the matter in cold dollars and cents rather than in terms of flesh and blood and human suffering?"

Meanwhile the *Dacia* purchase is puzzling both sides, and even the Germans are not quite certain that everything is quite right. Thus Dr. Nöldeke, the well-known shipping expert, in discussing the question in detail in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, says:

> "Regarding it strictly in the light of the Declaration of London, one must come to the conclusion that the change of flag of the *Dacia* is legal; but if one inquires, on the basis of German prize laws, whether the change of flag would have taken place if there had been no war, it is possible that, if one clings to the letter of the law, one may be in doubt. But it is questionable whether it is to England's interest to enforce to the utmost her supposed rights in this matter which is of so much importance to America."

The Paris *Temps* makes the novel suggestion that the *Dacia* incident was arranged by German-Americans as "an attempt to put Anglo-American relations to a new test"; while the *Journal des Débats* is frankly indignant and says roundly:

> "The infringement of neutrality is clear, even should the ship purchased remain in neutral ports or only leave for business with other neutrals. But if, after this real or fictitious transfer, the ship were used to convey supplies to the belligerents to which it formerly belonged, then the infringement could no longer be winked at."

A very sensible statement comes from the London *Daily News*, which, in the course of approving remarks on Mr. Bryan's recent defense of our neutrality, warns its contemporaries that nagging the United States is a dangerous practise:

> "It is to be hoped that Secretary Bryan's letter will have a salutary effect in this country as well as in Germany. We have more than once directed attention to the mischievous and nagging campaign against the United States which is carried on here in a section of the press. A peculiarly deplorable example of this appeared in *The Spectator* on Saturday last. That journal has been notorious for its persistent depreciation of President Wilson's Administration, and in connection with the incident of the *Dacia* it adopted a provocative and hectoring tone toward the Government at Washington calculated to arouse the bitterest feelings in America.
>
> "There are incendiary journals there as well as here, and attempts in this country to dictate to the United States as tho it were some underling that must take its marching-orders from us are welcomed as a means to fan the flame of anti-British sentiment. The sympathy of the United States is with us, but do not let us deceive ourselves; it is with us because it believes we are in the right. If we put ourselves in the wrong by adopting an attitude of haughty superiority we shall lose that sympathy, to gain which, Germany, as we see, is prepared to pay any price."

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS

FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND is the verdict passed upon Germany's financial condition by both foreign and native economists, and the latter point out that those who have based their hopes of Germany's collapse from lack of money are doomed to disappointment. Dr. Arthur Norden, one of the best known of German economic writers, discusses the situation at considerable length in the columns of the *Berliner Tageblatt.* He points out that home securities show a marked rise in price, and that business in the 5 per cent. war-loan, originally issued at 97½, is now done at 99½, which is a proof that there are further savings of the public awaiting investment. He declares that it is of the greatest importance to have these amounts at disposal for the second issue of the war-loan, which he expects some time in March, and he warns the public against speculation in the shares of companies manufacturing munitions of war. Referring to the commercial isolation of Germany, he remarks:

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AN ACTUAL BATTLE-SCENE.

A German charge across open ground. This picture was taken at the risk of the photographer's life.

"A strengthening of economic sources by other than our own natural resources we can not expect in the near future, and we need no help from abroad if we distribute our reserves rationally and do everything to keep the economic machinery of the land in motion."

Of the next war-loan and the total cost of hostilities, he writes:

"The new issue of a second war-loan will naturally considerably increase the burden of debt upon the Empire, but that it will show a result no less successful than the first can be taken for granted. Putting the monthly costs of the war at 1,000 million marks ($250,000,000) and those of August at double, these 6,000 million marks ($1,500,000,000) would leave, as against the first war-loan of 4,500 million marks and a war reserve of 200 million marks, a deficit of 1,300 million marks ($325,000,000) already. This, it may be assumed, is almost entirely covered by exchequer bonds."

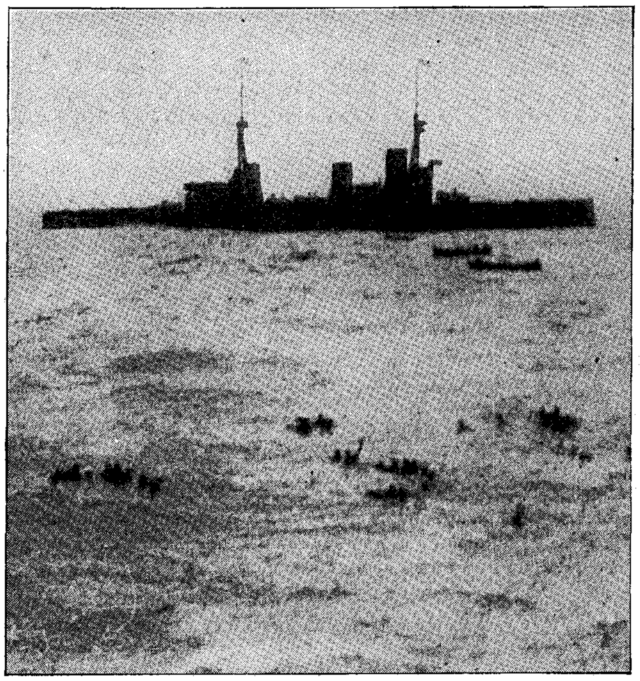
Another Berlin paper is equally well satisfied with financial affairs. The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

"It may be mentioned here that the new war-loan of the Empire is not to be expected either this month or next. Probably it will see the light in March. . . . The signs of a new massing of capital already guarantees the success of a further issue of several millions. This certainly is all the more encouraging for us, since we have just seen France begging for a loan of $50,000,000 to England. The starving-out process planned for us seems to have recoiled upon our hereditary foe."

But far more eloquent than any testimony from the Fatherland is the reluctant admission of England that, so far, at least, the financial shoe is not pinching Germany, and that the Reichsbank has a larger reserve of gold than the Bank of England. The London *Economist,* a paper of great influence in the financial world, says:

"The expected reduction of the official discount-rate has taken place, and President Havenstein has made an optimistic survey of the general economic situation and the position of the Reichsbank. He stated that money was in ample supply, and deposits at the banks and savings-banks increasing satisfactorily. He also especially referred to the increase in the stock of gold at the Reichsbank."

A very detailed survey of the German banking situation is made by the London *Statist,* and the result of its examination is an admission that the Reichsbank and its reserves of gold are both in a satisfactory condition, and that the situation is such that no grounds exist for hoping that an English triumph will be hastened by any financial crash in Germany.



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RESCUING THE VANQUISHED.

Photographed from H. M. S. *Invincible.* The boats are seen setting off from a British dreadnought to pick up survivors of the German flag-ship, whose captain refused to surrender in the battle off the Falkland Islands. Of the Germans 160 were saved.

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THE KING OF ITALY AMONG THE RUINS OF AVEZZANO.

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE MAIN STREET OF AVEZZANO.

SCENES IN EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN ITALY.

POLAND'S PLIGHT

GIRT BY A RING OF WAR, Poland is reported to be in the most terrible straits. All the world, say the Russian press, has been moved by the woes of Belgium, but the need of Poland is as great, if not greater. Her cities and villages have been captured and recaptured by both German and Russian, her fields have been laid waste, and her inhabitants are slowly dying of starvation and the rigors of winter. The Russian people have come to their aid as far as it is possible, and the Czar has given largely, but the difficulty has been to get supplies to the unfortunate peasants who are caught between the lines of the opposing armies.

The readiness with which the Russian people have responded to the appeals for Poland is regarded by some Petrograd editors as a sign that the long-standing feud between the two nations has come to an end. The *Novoye Vremya*, which has never been exuberantly friendly to Poland in the past, remarks:

> "We do not doubt that the collection now being made for this suffering people will be an ample one. It is our duty and our tribute of warm sympathy to our unfortunate brothers who are the victims of Teutonic barbarism.
>
> "But however large the collection may be, it is plain that it will be no more than a drop in an ocean of misery. Many thousands of families have been ruined, and to rebuild the homes, to replace the stolen and destroyed property, and to insure the feeding of an entire population is an urgent task that only the Government is capable of performing, and we have no doubt that it will gladly shoulder this pressing burden. With God's help the fierce enemy will soon be crusht and made to repay us for all the losses caused by their war."

The *Ryetch* compares Poland to Belgium, and insists upon the duty of the Russian to succor the Polish refugees in Russia as well as all still in Poland. It proceeds:

> "The Poles in this war are not only our guests, not only folk who need shelter and bread, they are our brothers who are rising to a new, free life, and we, who are expecting from this war a better, brighter future, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them for our and their freedom. . . . . . .
>
> "When we saw how all classes of Polish society united for the defense of our common welfare, when we saw with how firm a belief in the coming of the promised future our Polish brothers advanced to meet it, we could not help feeling that that something, so dismal and fatal, which has separated us for so long, is now melting, that the misunderstandings and prejudices of the past are disappearing and that we are becoming nearer and dearer to each other, not only in thought, but also in feeling."

Altho the charitable efforts of the Russian people are received with a grateful appreciation, the Polish press both in Poland and in America make it clear that the Russians must not expect their overtures of political friendship to be received with any excess of cordiality. The Warsaw *Dziennik Polski* reminds Russia of the past, and says warningly:

> "Old sins can not be blotted out by an outburst of compassion nor by the most generous financial assistance. Russian patriots take too superficial a view of our sympathy with the Russian Army if they see in it a proof of our union with the Russian people. . . . The Poles are fighting for Russia in this war, but they have not changed their Fatherland. A Russian victory would be in the interests of Poland, and the present conduct of the Polish nation is influenced by the hope of future autonomy. Russian publicists must not see in it any proof of a desire for union with Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEAPING COALS ON THE ENEMIES' HEADS.

German soldiers hurling briquettes of fuel at expectant Belgians. The poor along the railroads operated by the Germans in France and Belgium have learned, it is said, to depend confidently on the generosity of the invaders for their coal-supply.

ENGLAND'S NEW ARMIES

THE GERMAN EDITOR is somewhat bewildered, these days, by reports that reach him from England on the British Army. English Tory papers are calling loudly for conscription, as they allege that recruiting is slack and men are urgently needed. The English Liberal press, on the other hand, state that the response is ample, and pour their wrath on their political adversaries for indulging in "scare-mongering." The British War Office maintains a mysterious silence and publishes no further recruiting-statistics. Under these circumstances German comments on the British Army are varied and interesting. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

> "The millions that Kitchener wants and about which he has talked in advance will not come. The fact is no longer concealed that the recruiting does not suffice."

After pointing out that such a number of men can not be raised in England without conscription, the *Nachrichten* is frankly puzzled at the attitude adopted by the English toward such an expedient:

> "Universal service, which for our people signifies a blessing and an attainment which may never be renounced, serves in England merely to whip up the sons of the people. . . . We doubt whether the introduction of universal service is still possible in England without grave internal disturbance."

The fiercest scorn for the British Army comes from a favorite Berlin organ of army officers, the *Täglische Rundschau*, which does not hesitate to say that Kitchener has had the greatest difficulty in getting men together owing to the "deep-rooted tradition of the Englishman to let other peoples do his fighting for him," and that this feeling is responsible for very dubious recruiting methods. The *Rundschau* continues:

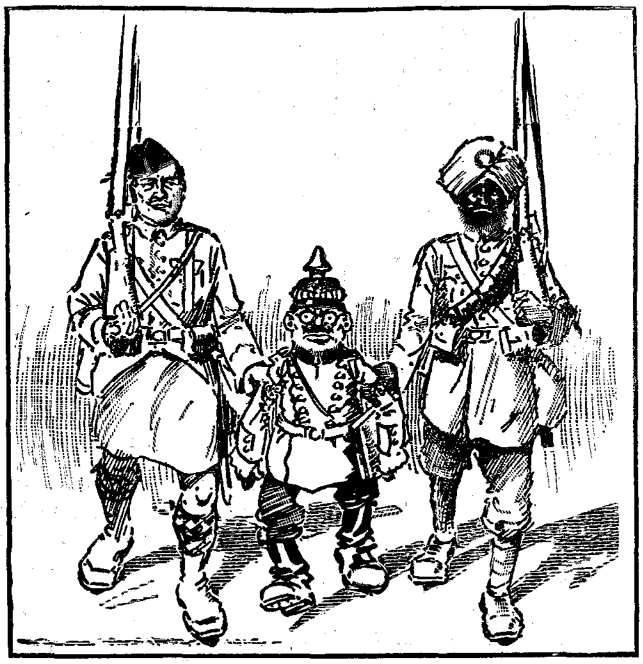
> "Moreover, one must not overlook the questionable devices to which the military authorities are resorting to get recruits. The great business houses are being urged to discharge employees in order to induce them to enlist through being confronted with unemployment. Indeed, the War Office does not shrink from grabbing vagabonds, who are given the choice of entering the Army or going to jail for several months. But despite such measures, recruiting is diminishing more and more."

Much more sober is the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which frankly admits that England may have all the soldiers she claims, but considers that Germany's reserves of men and money give her the balance of power. Further, this editor goes on to pay a handsome tribute to the fighting qualities of the English, but thinks that they will get little opportunity of showing their valor:

> "If one is to believe the English, they will, like the French, have assembled an army of 1,000,000 men by the spring. We do not pretend to dispute this assurance, and accept the statement that the six armies, whose commanders were recently named with such conspicuous noisiness, actually exist in England.
>
> "The English, with their training in sport, have shown themselves good soldiers. In actual practise they learn quickly what was wanting in their, perhaps, defective training, and, up to the present at any rate, they have been splendidly equipped. But that figure of a million, notwithstanding all this, is merely an empty number which need not terrify us.
>
> "The English Government wanted this war, but is canny enough to economize its own resources. The motives of its selfish speculation are considerably strengthened by the fear of an invasion, by the unlooked-for danger which threatens England on the part of the German Navy and by the secrets of the Belgian harbors. Reenforcements are constantly supplied to make up the enormous losses of the English Army, the Expeditionary Corps is regularly strengthened, and it may even be that a whole army will be sent across the Channel. But the present military position does not allow England to intervene on the Continent in any way that would satisfy the hopes of France and give a decisive turn to the campaign in the West."

In France, however, the press are very well satisfied with the help that England has so far rendered. For example, the Paris *Temps* says:

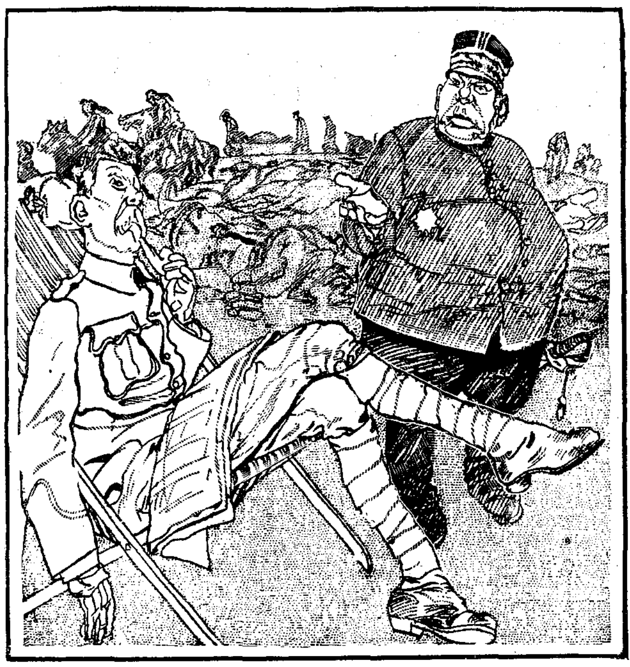
> "If England has been able to-day to bring to our country only a limited assistance, it has not been on account of self-interest or indifference. However privileged may be her position, she knows each day the cost of the war and she is as eager as her partners to finish it. But there are material obstacles against which all her efforts, all her good wishes, are broken. Our impatience ought not to make us lose our sense of reality. The creation in less than one year of an army of more than a million and a half in a country in which the regular army numbers only 300,000 men, is, in truth, a *tour de force* which perhaps only England could accomplish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"OH! WAD SOME POWER THE GIFTIE GI'E US!"

THE "SUPERMAN"—"It's simply sickening to be taken prisoner by a couple of degenerate barbarians!"

—*Daily Graphic* (London).



ECONOMICAL ALBION.

JOFFRE—"For heaven's sake, French, where are your men?"
FRENCH—"I have only one spare regiment and I'm saving it for the entry into Berlin."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE BRITISH ARMY VIEWED FROM ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

AUSTRIA ENCOURAGES HERSELF

OF ALL THE COMBATANTS the Austro-Hungarians have, perhaps, the greatest need of optimism, so it is most appropriate that we find the Vienna and Budapest papers not in the least dispirited and, in fact, rather inclined to jeer at England for misfortunes at sea and the tortoise-like slowness of the campaign on land. While the English papers, and especially the London *Times* and *The Morning Post*, are filled with comment on what they term the collapse of Francis Joseph's forces and the French press predict the dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy, more particularly in the columns of the Paris *Temps* and *Gaulois*, the Austro-Hungarian papers amply return the compliment. Thus the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says:

> "No more can Great Britain, ruler of the sea, claim safety for her war-ships in the Channel. The English Government felt obliged at the beginning of the year to inform the British people that an English ship of the line with a crew of over 700 men had been sunk by the enemy. It is still an open question whether a mine or a torpedo of a submarine destroyed the great English war-ship. What is unquestionable is the fact that English battle-ships are in constant peril of meeting their end even on the English coast. Thus, while the losses which the fleet of Great Britain has so far suffered do not weaken the fighting-strength of the British Navy to any appreciable degree, it is almost impossible to overestimate the moral injuries which the credit and prestige of the English sea-power have suffered. . . . At present the Union Jack no longer dominates the North Sea, and England sees herself threatened by the weapons that she herself has invented. In these last few months the glory which invested the English Navy has been eclipsed, and Great Britain no longer wields the trident with a steady hand."

IT NEVER CAN HAPPEN AGAIN.

Nicholas II. and George V. in German army uniforms. The Czar is attired as a German Hussar, while the King of England is wearing the white uniform of the crack corps of the Kaiser's Army, the Cuirassiers.

Budapest, according to the *Pester Lloyd*, thinks that England has suffered equal reverses on land, and the editor of this paper smiles at what he considers the boastful incapacity of the English generals, and tells quite a new story of breaches of American neutrality:

> "If Field-Marshal French had been as good a commander as his shopkeeping fellow countrymen are bargain-makers, the war would long ago have ended with a glorious victory for England. But the huckster spirit is England's best source of strength, and the British Empire has played it as trump-card in the present war. The English huckster is crafty when necessary, and he does not shrink from any rascality in order to attain his end. By means of this cunning, England has recently gained possession of many hundred thousand weapons which had been left over to the American Government from the Spanish-American War. Because the American Government can not supply arms to a belligerent, England has put up an American firm to buy the questionable weapons from the Government and ship them to a neutral country. But on the voyage England is in the habit of capturing such a freighter as carrying contraband and of towing it to a home port. This fraud is claimed to be permissible under the right-of-capture ruling. The American firm is not involved in this business. How the American people take these acts of fraud, it would be interesting to learn."

Meanwhile, the journals in Germany feel it necessary to give Austria a word of cheer occasionally, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* thus explains recent Austrian reverses in Servia:

> "When at the beginning of the war Austria-Hungary was obliged to give up its successful offensive against Servia in favor of the uniformly vigorous campaign against the arch-enemy Russia, it did so with heavy heart; and when, a few weeks ago, the new brilliant advance into Servia proved successful we had cause to rejoice with our allies, especially when Belgrade, the seat of all intrigues and trickeries, was wrested from the Serbs. But again the Dual Monarchy has had to resign itself to giving up for the time being all it had won. From what sources the Servians obtained their new forces after their notable defeats is an important question, which, however, can not here be answered. Whether the turn of events is due to the strength of the Serbs or strategic reasons on the part of the Austrians, one thing we may still expect—that our allies will sooner or later be in a position to settle accounts finally with the Servian foe."

The Stuttgart *Süddeutsche Zeitung* takes a similar line, and its apologies for the apparent non-success of the Austrian armies have been used by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in New York as a proof that Austro-German relations are not strained. The Stuttgart paper, after an exhaustive critique of the operations of the Austro-Hungarian commanders, concludes by saying:

> "As it is, the Austro-Hungarian Army has in critical times gallantly and successfully secured also Germany's safety. Our ally will continue to look after our interests, just as our Army will fight for Austria-Hungary. If it is true that von Hindenburg's name inspires confidence in the Dual Monarchy, it is not less true of Conrad's name in Germany."—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DOES MEAT INJURE ATHLETES?

DOCTORS DISAGREE on this point, it appears. Dr. Richard C. Newton, of Montclair, N. J., President of the New Jersey State Board of Health, holds meat-eating responsible for the attack of appendicitis that deprived the Harvard football eleven of Brickley's services during the past season. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley does not agree, but he does recommend starchy and sweet foods for athletes and bids the football-player go into the game with a pocketful of lumps of sugar. Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, the Harvard physical expert and gymnasium director, thinks that in former years athletes certainly ate too much meat, but he is not sure that they do so now. The discussion of this matter has gone on chiefly in the columns of *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin* (Cambridge, Mass.). Dr. Newton fired the first gun (December 9) in a letter reading as follows:

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DID MEAT KEEP HIM OUT OF THE GAME?

Charles E. Brickley, the captain and star drop-kicker of Harvard's championship football eleven, who was kept out of the game practically the whole season by an operation for appendicitis. It is now being suggested that the meat diet of football training tables is responsible for such cases of appendicitis. Others have doubts about it.

> "The great misfortune which overtook the Harvard University football eleven early in the season—I refer to Mr. Brickley's illness and the operation which he underwent—leads us to consider again this question whether the apparently undue prevalence of appendicitis among football-players may not be due to an undue preponderance of meat in their diet.
>
> "When Dr. Lorenz, the celebrated Vienna surgeon, was in America he called attention to the relatively greater prevalence of appendicitis in this country as compared with Europe, and attributed it to the greater consumption of cold-storage meats here, which, he said, rendered Americans unduly septic and especially prone to infection. Inasmuch as he seems to have overestimated the proportion of cold-storage meat eaten here—unless, indeed, he called any meat which has been refrigerated and kept cold for a number of hours, cold-storage meat—the inference is fair that, in view of the fact that we eat more meat per capita than any other nation in the world, our proneness to appendicitis is due rather to the quantity than to the quality of the meat we eat.
>
> "A prominent trainer of football-players asserted, some years ago, that, for a time before the final and important contest for which he was preparing a football team, he would forbid all use of vegetables in the diet. I remember that at least one member of his team underwent an appendectomy shortly after he had finished this course of training.
>
> "Nicholas Senn was told by the hospital surgeons in Africa that they had never seen a case of appendicitis in a vegetable-eating African. This immunity from the disease is also alleged of the Brahmans in India, who are strict vegetarians. Dr. J. H. Kellogg told the writer that he had visited some religious order or orders in Europe, comprising several thousand members, and that a case of appendicitis had never occurred among them. They never eat meat.
>
> "The idea that meat-eating may cause appendicitis is so prevalent that it would seem to have some foundation in fact. This extremely important matter deserves all the study and research necessary to elucidate the question. We spend millions studying germs and infections, and let the more important practical question of diet in health and in disease go untouched.
>
> "It would seem almost accidental that, after years of unavailing study and research into the cause of pellagra, some observer recently appears to have hit upon the solution of this question in the regulation of the diet. We all know what practical studies of diet in scurvy and beriberi have accomplished.
>
> "When I spoke above of the questions of diet having been left untouched I did not mean that extensive studies into the chemistry and physiology of digestion, metabolism, and assimilation have not been carried out; nor do I mean to disparage or undervalue in the least these extremely important researches. What I do mean is that before we shall know positively whether meat-eating causes cancer and appendicitis (we feel sure that it is a principal cause of arteriosclerosis and Bright's disease), we must have some accurate and careful statistics, compiled after an investigation of the life-histories of some thousands of vegetarians and meat-eaters, athletes and non-athletes, farmers and sedentary men, etc. We have all the material we need for this study right here in America. It is high time that, after having studied everything else, we should begin now to study man himself."

The comments of Dr. Wiley upon this letter, contained in a subsequent number of *The Bulletin* (December 16), run thus:

> "I hardly believe that eating meat predisposes to appendicitis, tho we should welcome every additional cause; as there are now not fewer than one thousand, one more can not do much harm. Aside from this point of view, however, Dr. Newton's article suggests many important things. I have long been of the opinion that a diet in which meat predominated is not the best for athletes nor for hard physical work of any kind. The foods that supply heat and energy, and those are the kinds the athlete needs, are fats and carbohydrates. These are well represented

in cereals with which butter or rich milk is served. The emergency ration of the marching soldier contains quantities of crystallized lump sugar. There is no common food which we can eat that is so quickly available for use as sugar. The football-players should have a lot of lump sugar in their pockets and put a lump in their mouths every few minutes of play. They will thus have access to a lot of energizing material which otherwise must come from the destruction of the tissues of the body.

"An ideal diet for an athlete is plenty of bread or cereal made of whole wheat-flour, whole Indian corn, whole rye, or whole oats. With these, an abundant supply of pure, rich milk from healthy cows should be used. The meat part of the diet should be cut down to a very small percentage. I would not advocate eliminating it altogether. Coffee and tea should not be used; tobacco should be abandoned; no alcohol should be allowed. The athlete will then go into the final test not only with strength but with enduring strength. He will be able to keep up the fight during the whole game. Incidentally he may escape appendicitis, but the probabilities of escape are very high, meat diet or not. Don't forget the sugar during the game. The boys must have had a lot of it on the 21st of November. As I watched them perform I could almost see them putting the lumps of sugar in their mouths. This does not mean that sugar is good for infants."

In the next number, Dr. Richard D. Lyman, writing from the University of Illinois, has this to say:

"Fats are the most efficient food for the production of muscular work, and this is witnessed by the desire of farm-hands for grease to eat. Some experiments at Yale show that large amounts of meat are harmful for persons doing heavy work. While undigested carbohydrates undergo alcoholic fermentation in the body, undigested proteins decompose into far worse poisons, which throw practically all the work of removal on the kidneys. Thus, it will be seen that trainers do more harm than good in letting athletes follow their natural desire for great amounts of meat and limiting the fats and vegetables."

In an interview with a reporter of *The American* (Boston, December 18), Dr. Sargent is quoted as follows:

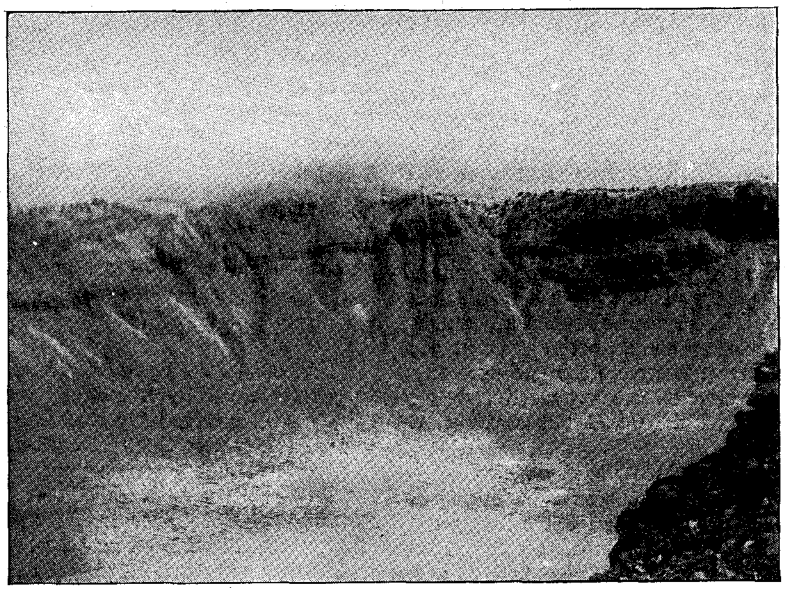
"The idea that overindulgence in meat-eating may cause appendicitis is so prevalent that perhaps there may be some foundation for it in fact. But this still is a question to my mind, and, of course, must be proved through a thorough scientific investigation. In my days in college there certainly was an overabundance of meat used on the training-tables; in fact, so much that my digestive organs could not stand the diet.

"Since then many reforms have been introduced into training-table fare and the meat-supply considerably curtailed, but it still holds a prominent place. It is surprizing how many athletes that we examine here in college have been operated upon for appendicitis. I have kept no set statistics on these cases, neither have I asked the men if they indulge in the over-eating of meat.

"Some authorities contend athletics bring on this disease, but you can't put it too strongly that I do not believe this is so."

BOMBARDMENT FROM SPACE

THE PROJECTILES from the big German siege-guns are not the largest that strike the earth. Our planet is undergoing a continual bombardment from space by celestial bodies of all sizes, from grains of dust up. The largest of these sky-projectiles on record is that which is supposed by some geologists to have struck near Cañon Diablo, Arizona, in very ancient or prehistoric times. Nothing is left of it now above ground: whether it was itself smashed and fused to bits or whether it lies buried far underground is a matter of controversy. Even its existence is disputed by some authorities, who think that the big hole in the Arizona desert may have been formed in some other way; but the meteor theory seems the most satisfactory to most geologists. If the huge celestial projectile was a fact, it must have been far beyond any meteorite that has been seen and handled, for the so-called "crater" due to its impact is three-quarters of a mile across. The spot has been recently the scene of mining operations, conducted on the supposition that the huge meteorite, probably rich in iron, lies buried under the crater. Says Arthur Chapman, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 16):


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A METEORITE MINE.

The enormous pit produced by the impact and explosion of a giant meteorite, where the valuable metals brought by the celestial immigrant are now being extracted.

"Unique mining operations have been carried on until recently in the crater of what is known as Meteor Mountain, near Cañon Diablo, Arizona.

"This is not a volcanic crater, but was formed by the fall of a tremendous meteor in some past age. Scientists who have examined the crater are of the opinion that the meteor which struck the earth there must have been of almost incalculable size and weight. In fact, there is no indication anywhere else of the alighting of a meteor approximating the size of this Arizona visitor. Acting on the theory that the meteor was of such great weight that it sank into the ground to an extreme depth, a mining company expended much money in driving holes at the bottom of the crater in a search for the main body of the deposit. Five shafts have been sunk at the bottom of the crater, the longest being 125 feet deep. Quicksands and silica, encountered at that depth, prevented further sinking. From the bottom of

THE IRREGULAR PEAK OF METEOR MOUNTAIN.

the deepest shaft, borings have been run down to solid formation, but no trace of the meteor has been found.

"Several years ago a sheep-herder discovered some of the meteoric fragments, and this led to further investigation, and it was found that the large hill rising from the level desert, near the spot where the herder had made his discovery, was the rim of a great crater. More fragments were found near this crater, and soon it became the generally accepted theory that a meteor caused the strange formation in the desert, which at first had been ascribed to volcanic action.

"The hill itself does not deserve the term 'mountain,' as it rises hardly more than 150 feet from the level of the desert. The crater is three-quarters of a mile across and is from 300 to 400 feet deep. There are 300 acres in the bottom of the crater, giving ample room for the mining operations which have been carried on.

"So far as its shape is concerned the crater could have been formed equally as well by a blowout as by impact; but the character of a portion of the ejected material points strongly to an impact as the origin. The evidence afforded by other meteoric bodies, in regard to the results in impact and the disturbance of the surface of the earth, is very contradictory and is of little assistance in deciphering the gigantic disturbance here found, for nothing equaling it in size has ever been discovered.

"This Arizona meteor must, by the evidence at hand, have struck with sufficient force to crush a layer of limestone 300 feet thick, having an average crushing-strength of 12,595 pounds per square inch, and, further, of a layer of sandstone 500 feet thick with a crushing-strength of 6,350 pounds; and to meet these conditions, the hypothetical case is conceived of a mass of meteoric iron 500 feet in diameter and striking the earth at a speed of five miles a second. The superficial rocks are crusht and thrown back to an amount greater than the bulk of the meteor; and as a projectile under similar conditions will create a crater eight to ten times its diameter, the supposed 500-foot projectile could easily have formed the 3,900-foot crater that exists in Arizona.

"As this huge projectile penetrated below the surface the upward escape of material around the mass would be impeded, and that directly in its path and also that on the sides would become greatly compacted. The heat generated by the rapid downward passage of the body would produce fusion and probably also a partial volatilization, and the effect of the impact would convert any moisture present into steam of great explosive power. The result would be that quantities of the surrounding material, together with portions of the meteor itself, would be ejected and thrown back over the rim of the crater and scattered over the surrounding plain. Such is a hypothetical reproduction of the event which would explain this curious crater and the conditions that surround it.

"Meteor Mountain is ten miles from Volz's trading-post at Cañon Diablo, in the heart of the grim Southwestern desert, and is visited by few people. Yet it is one of the most interesting natural attractions of the Southwest. It is believed mining operations will be taken up again, and that some way will be found to penetrate more deeply beneath the crater and ascertain whether the greatest of meteors is resting, as many believe, in a solid mass hundreds of feet below the level of the Arizona desert, or whether there is nothing left of the original body of the meteorite but the scattered material now found upon the surface."

FANS IN WINTER—Useful applications of the electric fan during the cold months of the year are described in *The Electrical World* (New York, January 23). Says this paper, on its editorial page:

"A fan in a show-window will keep the plate glass clear of frost and attract purchasers to the store on days when the displays of neighboring merchants not so equipped are effectively concealed by icy crystals. Parts of a room remote from the means of heating can be made comfortable by arranging an electric fan to deliver warm air from the more favored section. In the same way a small steam-radiator can be made to do the work of one twice its size by directing the draft of a fan onto its heating surface. By thus removing the heat and cooling the metal surface more steam will automatically enter the radiator and condense in its coils, thus increasing the effectiveness of the radiator.

"Where a room is insufficiently equipped with radiation the resulting discomfort on very cold days can be avoided by operating an electric fan for a few hours daily in this way. A fan also proves a useful adjunct to the old-fashioned system of heating by means of hot-air ducts. Where the flow of air through the ducts is not sufficient owing to its heat alone, the fan can often be used to advantage to create a strong artificial draft. . . . In addition to the saving effected in the coal consumption, the 'forced-draft' arrangement possesses the invaluable advantage over the 'induced-draft' arrangement of delivering the heat where it is most needed, namely, on the windward side of the house, the part always difficult, and sometimes practically impossible, to heat with the old-fashioned hot-air system."

AN EMBARGO ON THE WEATHER

THE GERMANS "Kant kalculate about the weather—" . . . They "Ain't got no means of tellin' whether it's goin' to rain or snow." The good Widow Bedott, who is responsible for these verses, and whom our readers will remember—if they are old enough—explained her perplexity about the condition of the atmosphere by the fact that

"It always changes so."

This, however, is not the sole reason that the Germans are unable to prognosticate. The fact is, according to P. Connor, United States weather-expert at Kansas City, that Germany, surrounded by enemies, is entirely cut off from weather-reports. Says *The Star* (Kansas City, January 17), in reporting an interview with Mr. Connor:

"Germany . . . doesn't know whether the weather it is going to get the next day will be a cyclone, rain, hail, snow, or sunshine. Its enemies keep that knowledge from Germany. And, when armies are in the field weather-forecasts are big assets.

"So, P. Connor's admiration.

"'Why,' he said, in his office on the top floor of the Scarritt Building, where Kansas City's weather interests center—'why, Germany is cut off from weather-reports on the north, south, and west. The only weather she can get track of is the Austrian brand. In winter that doesn't affect her much. Besides, she has no armies on the Austrian border.'

"Along in the fag end of July, England, France, and Russia began to clamp down on weather-reports. Exchanges of weather-reports by wireless and cable between the Allies ceased. England cut off service from the Atlantic, from North America, and Iceland, by snipping cables or interfering with wireless. Of course, some means of communication, by code or otherwise, between the Allies was effected. But Germany was shut out.

"Even at home the weather-reports were stript from the newspapers of England, France, and Russia. They might fall into the hands of German spies. Anyhow, military headquarters had the weather-reports, and the people could do without them rather than suffer giving information to the enemy.

"Since 1876, *The Times* of London had carried the weather-map of the previous day. The Thunderer never missed publication without its weather-map. But, August 4, that, too, was discontinued. Earl Kitchener wasn't overlooking any bets. To deprive an Englishman of his weather-report is some blow. It was taken without a murmur.

"The quarterly of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, shows that daily weather-reports continued until July 31, appearing in all the papers. Then those from Scandinavia, Spitzbergen, and Iceland were withdrawn. If Germany could be kept from knowing what winter weather was brewing in those quarters, preparing to start south like another and more dreaded hostile army marching on the Fatherland, it would receive a severe blow.

"Thus argued Earl Kitchener and the Russian and French general staffs. So all avenues through which Germany might obtain such knowledge were blocked.

"Then, says the quarterly, the daily synoptic weather-map of Europe, the Atlantic, and portions of North America was discontinued August 2. Heavy cyclonic storms, originating in northern North America, would sweep across the Atlantic and hit the armies operating in France and Belgium in about four or five days. The Allies would be prepared for the coming, but not Germany.

"'Germany's scientific men may be the best in the world,' said Mr. Connor. 'But they can't tell about the weather unless they get reports from other quarters of the globe.'"

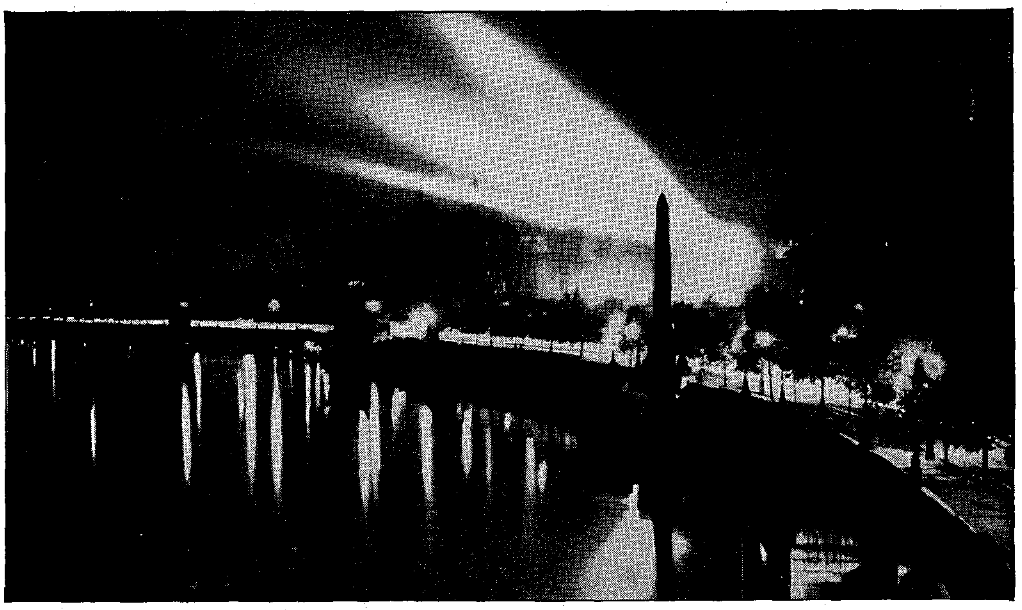
LONDON IN A TWILIGHT SLEEP

That the social life of the British metropolis has been distinctly modified by the scant street-lighting enjoined by the authorities as a precaution against German air-raids is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Hospital* (London, January 16). Journeys and visits, we are told, are less readily undertaken, and this necessarily means an increased cultivation of life at home. An evening spent at a place of amusement becomes a serious matter when the return journey means an uncertain voyage through gloomy and half-lighted streets and suburbs. This, the writer goes on to say, may equal some educational and artistic loss to the individual, but it has the advantage that it preserves him for several hours from an atmosphere distinguished neither by purity nor by ventilation. Moreover:

"A more continued domestic life means almost inevitably an earlier hour for retiring to bed. Perhaps the cynics will say such a step is an effort to escape boredom, but whatever the motive, the practise, we think, is entirely in the direction of health. Late hours involve, at least very often, sitting in stuffy, ill-ventilated rooms, with an atmosphere rich in the fumes of tobacco; and when there is nothing very definite to do there arises the health-sapping conviction that all is vanity and vexation of mind. Perhaps this disturbs the blood-pressure. No one quite knows; but it certainly disturbs the temper and does not help either the individual or the household.

"Again, is there not something substantial in the old-fashioned view that sleep before midnight carries a special and particular merit? There may be a simple and obvious explanation of this creed, but we are satisfied that, in any event, the practise it proposes is beneficial. To take a single illustration: it is widely known by medical practitioners that anemic girls may long be treated with want of success until they are compelled to cultivate the habit of early to bed. And tho strong and vigorous young men may with apparent impunity continue to hear the chimes at midnight, middle age announces itself by some dulness of the faculties on the days following such experiences. That different individuals need different amounts of sleep is certain, and it is perhaps true that sleep, like other habits, may be carried to excess; yet once the elasticity of youth is gone most of us are better and more fit when we avoid late hours. So far as the discipline of the war through the influence of the darkened streets leads to this result the lesson will have its advantages, and some of our readers, we fancy, are ready to give personal testimony to this effect. A European war is a costly method of learning wisdom, but as the war is here in any case, we may as well get out of it what good is possible.

"Another example of the far-reaching force of the war is seen in the influence it is exercising on the playing-habits of our poorer children. Those who are familiar with the crowded districts of South and East London know that for many school children the street is the only playground. Further, in many places, as the mothers are engaged in factory-work, the home is often closed to the youngsters until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. Now, under the conditions of street-lighting at present in operation, the dangers of the street as a playground have become substantially increased. The added risk does not deter the children from their games, but their escapes must sometimes be by the skin of their teeth; and there are other than physical dangers in the darkness. From all this has arisen a greater pressure on the 'play-centers.' . . . It seems that applications for admission to these centers have greatly increased; and the mothers themselves bring their children and beg that they be taken in. The work done by these centers is most excellent. They contribute to the happiness and, just now particularly, to the safety of children, whose lot at the best is not a very fortunate one. If the war in darkening our streets directs the attention of those who can give help to these very desirable ends, its influence will not have been wholly evil."



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SEARCH-LIGHT PICKETS OF THE LONDON "AIR LANES," LOOKING FOR *ZEPPELINS*.

The street-illumination seen here has been dimmed of late to a mere twilight glow.

A NEW STAGE SKY—Stage skies have always left much to be desired. A new device, a model of which was recently exhibited in New York, is said by *The Edison Monthly* (New York, January) to achieve a wonderful degree of realism by using a smooth, concave, white surface from which light is reflected. Says *The Monthly:*

"The device, which is of German origin and in use notably in the Royal Theater at Dresden, is in reality a development of the old cyclorama idea. A quarter sphere of concrete, the dome, in representing the sky, affords that feeling of atmosphere so persistently and until now somewhat unsuccessfully sought.

"The surface of pure white serves as a reflector for lights both at apex and base. These lights, numerous and of substantial wattage, are equipped with color-filters consisting of silk ribbons of varying hues prepared by Munroe Rhodes Penear, the Boston chemist, well known for his colored-bulb work. As the different effects are thrown on the dome, a sense of distance results, vastly remote and serene, suggesting an all-out-doors-i-ness calculated to content the most ardent of realists.

"Not alone were there clear skies of many tones, but masses and streamers of cloud floated above and across, projected by a cleverly placed moving-picture machine. Further, in the night-effects, the vault was studded by scores of stars rendered by tiny piercings in the dome wall backed by equally tiny electric bulbs.

"The extraordinary beauty of this method rests in the fact that the colored light that strikes the dome from above and below is reflected from its smooth, white surface in an infinite number of directions. That is to say, it is scattered and blended until merged into a soft and charming glow. Such charm looks to the truth that people are more susceptible to light-fluctuations than to any other perceptions of the senses. The color of a mood finds expression in the color of the air itself. Small as the model proved, it demonstrated to an extent little realized until now how vital really is the rôle of light-effect in the presentation of a theme. There can be little doubt but that the invention, which has already created wide-spread interest, will find acceptance with the more progressive New York managements."

LETTERS - AND - ART

OUR WORLD-PREMIÈRE IN OPERA

NOT A NEWSPAPER, in New York at least, failed to note that the production of Giordano's opera, "Madame Sans-Gêne," at the Metropolitan Opera House, was a "world's première." It constitutes a fact, thinks Mr. W. J. Henderson, of *The Sun*, to which the attention of some of the skeptics on the other side of the Western ocean ought to be called. Of course their attention is largely taken up by war at present, and they may allege this as the reason for staging the première on this continent. Yet the fact is proved that the Metropolitan is a "thoroughly equipped institution competent to undertake the first production of new works by composers, either native or foreign." The first performance of an opera on any stage, Mr. Henderson points out, is a far more formidable undertaking than the first performance in America after Europe's hearings. For this reason:

THE ALSATIAN LAUNDRESS.

Geraldine Farrar as *Caterina Hübscher*, and de Sigurola as *Fouche*, engaged in a friendly bout in the laundry of the future Duchess.

> "In the latter case the tradition of the work has already been established, its *tempi* are known, its stage business elaborated, and all its details fitted together in a harmonious whole.
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> "But the production of an entirely new work is another matter. It is the custom of the theater to speak of such or such an actor as having created such a rôle. In the case of a new opera all the rôles have to be created; the choruses have to be created; the interpretation of the instrumentation, the adjustment of the various *tempi* and modifications of them to the shifting moods and actions; the stage business, the lighting, the costuming, the *mise en scène*—in short, the opera in its entirety must be created."

Of course, the Metropolitan has other premières to its credit which this writer doesn't overlook. He does not record, however, that European composers were greatly imprest by its gift to the public of "The Pipe of Desire," "Mona," and "Cyrano," all American works that have since kept by their native fireside. Nor was our precedence over Europe in the matter of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" much to the argument. For, since the opera was on an American story, the Italians were not very keen about it, anyhow. They felt no hostility to the project of producing it here. Puccini, however, paved the way, and the war doubtless helped persuade Giordano that his opera would suffer no harm in America. Mr. Henderson is far more assertive:

> "One point to be made just now is that an Italian composer, sufficiently well established in his own country to be certain of interested hearing, was ready to move forward on the path opened with discretion by Puccini and offer to the Metropolitan for first performance on any stage a work not asking for special recognition on account of its American character.
>
> "The other point is that the requirements of the occasion were met with a brilliancy which could not be excelled anywhere else in the world. The production of 'Madame Sans-Gêne' on Monday night last was a triumphant demonstration of the ability of the artistic forces at the Metropolitan to create an opera. The *Sun's* reviewer reiterates, and without hesitation, the assertion that the thing could not have been done better anywhere else, and is inclined to think it could not have been done so well."

Mr. Finck, of the New York *Evening Post*, is frankly congratulatory to the composer. He thinks Giordano was "extremely fortunate in having his opera accepted by the Metropolitan, which not only provided a cast such as Italy could not duplicate, but gave it splendid scenic background." Neither he, nor the other critics, are convinced that the work is one of the first order. Mr. Finck tells the story of Sardou's play as the librettist has refashioned it for operatic uses:

> "*Napoleon* does not come on the stage till the third act. The first is located in Paris, in the interior of the laundry of *Caterina Hübscher*, a young Alsatian known as *Madame Sans-Gêne*—because of her free and easy manners. The French Revolution is in full progress. The laundresses are alarmed by the firing and tumult without, fearing for the safety of their employer. Presently *Caterina* rushes in and indignantly tells about a mob of soldiers who had kissed her in turn. The girls, their work ended, help her close the window-shutters and leave. Left alone, she is about to lock the door when a shot is heard, the door opens, and in comes the Austrian officer, the *Count of Neipperg*, wounded. She scorns him as a Royalist, but takes pity because of his wounds and begins to dress them, when steps and voices are heard outside, whereupon she hides him in her room and locks the door. Enters her lover, *Lefebvre*, sergeant of the National Guard, with soldiers, in pursuit of *Neipperg*. He suspects *Caterina* of having hidden him, and, wrenching the key from her, enters the room. Presently he returns, and, ordering the soldiers away, tells her he found a dead man in her room. When she accepts the announcement calmly, he admits that it was only a ruse to discover her feelings. The wounded man is alive, and, bidding her take good care of him, he promises to return and arrange for his escape.
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> "The second act plays in a château, nineteen years later. The laundress has become the *Duchess of Danzig*, and her husband, the former sergeant, is one of *Napoleon's* favorite officers. She takes a lesson in court manners—much needed, because presently her husband arrives and informs her that *Napoleon* has advised him to divorce her because of her awkwardness. When he

refused to do so, the Emperor asked that she be sent to him, so he could talk with her about the matter.

"He does so, in the next act, accusing her of covering the court with ridicule. But she wins his heart by telling him of the suffering she endured as a *vivandière* of the army, and finally by reminding him of an unpaid laundry-bill which he incurred as an ill-paid lieutenant. As she is about to retire, a suspicious noise is heard in the adjoining room. *Napoleon* orders the lights to be lowered, when *Count Neipperg* enters and approaches the door of the Empress's room. Mad with jealous fury, *Napoleon* orders the *Count* to be shot. In the final act, however, the truth comes out. *Neipperg* had simply come to get a sealed package from the Empress to her father, the Austrian Emperor, begging him to keep the *Count* in Vienna.

"For operatic purposes the trouble with this libretto is that there is, except in the first act, too much talk and too little action. It is the same as in the cases of 'Le Donne Curiose' and other operas of Wolf-Ferrari, which have enjoyed the brief vogue predicted for them in this journal. Now, there is a good deal of 'talkee, talkee' in Wagner's operas, too, but his music is so symphonic, so absorbingly interesting, so full of psychological significance, that one does not miss the action. Giordano, it is needless to say, is no Wagner. The orchestral cataclysm which opens his opera is splendidly effective, and every now and then, throughout the score, there is an occasional page or two of dainty or crassly realistic orchestral coloring which arrests the attention; but of melodic originality there are few traces. As, in his 'Siberia,' he scored his best points by introducing Russian folk-tunes, so, in this French story, he makes good use of tunes of the period—the 'Carmagnole,' 'Ça Ira,' and 'Marseillaise.' Since his own music lacks distinction and the charm of individuality, getting less attractive from act to act, it is not necessary to dwell on details."

A BRITISH CULTURAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE SUDDEN DISCOVERY by all the European nations within the past half-year that enemy peoples have no shred of culture and have, in fact, relapsed into abysmal barbarism, is a piquant feature of the war. English university professors are now seizing with avidity the opportunity to throw off the thraldom of German claims to intellectual superiority. They are spending no little space in the correspondence columns of leading newspapers in declaring their intellectual, independence and puncturing the claims that Germany, they aver, has been so loud-voiced in asserting. Incidentally, they recommend us to do the same thing, since American colleges, they point out, have sat too humbly at the feet of German savants, and have given them first-rate credit for their only second-rate achievements. Even the old reputations that might suppose themselves safe in their niches of fame are rather rudely jostled, and may be glad if they are not tumbled incontinently off their pedestals altogether. The Oxford professor, A. H. Sayce, lays about him in the arcana of literary reputations, saving Goethe's head, to be sure, but telling us that Schiller, "the most characteristically German of German writers," was only "a milk-and-water Longfellow"; Heine was a Jew and "regarded the Germans as barbarians"; Kant was "more than half Scottish in origin," and it is "difficult to say what the Hegelian philosophy would have been had the German language been more cultivated." In Professor Sayce's own department of study—Eastern literature and archeology—he demolishes his German confrères at a blow. In the London *Times* he writes:

"Bopp's Indo-European family of speech was stolen (as usual, without acknowledgment) from Sir William Jones, and the decipherment of the Egyptian and cuneiform inscriptions has been due to French and British scholars. In 1881 the Egyptologist, Dr. Lepsius, a gentleman and scholar of the old school, remarked to me that 'when we come across a new inscription we first get Dr. Birch [the Keeper of the Oriental Department of the British Museum] to decipher it, and then we can analyze it philologically.' And what he said embodied a world of truth. The German can laboriously count syllables and words and pile up volumes of indices; he can appropriate other men's discoveries in the interest of 'culture'; but beyond this, as I have been seeking to show for years in the domain of Oriental archeology, we get from him only theories which take no regard of facts, tho, as coming from Germany, we are told that they must be regarded as infallible. Porson was probably right when he wrote:

"'The Germans at Greek
Are sadly to seek;
Not one in five score,
But ninety-nine more!
All, all except Hermann,
And Hermann's a German.'

THE LAUNDRESS TURNED DUCHESS.

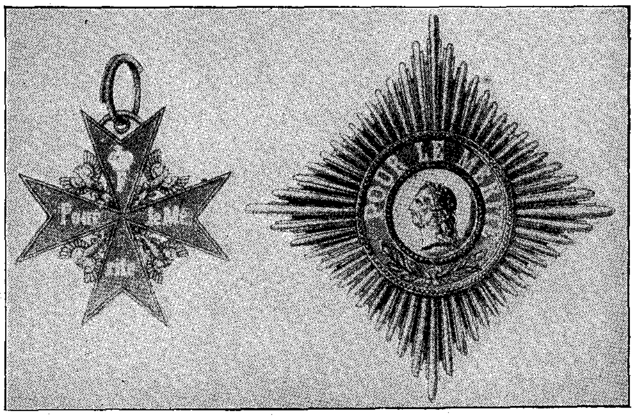
Madame Sans-Gêne, now the *Duchess of Danzig*, chaffs *Napoleon* (Pasquale Amato) on an unpaid laundry-bill.

"On the artistic side, perhaps the less said the better. German taste in architecture and dress is proverbial. Nor are the graces of social life generally considered to distinguish German society. A people who have destroyed the art treasures of Belgium and Eastern France, have deliberately aimed their guns at the noblest and most sacred of buildings, and have wantonly burned the books and manuscripts of the past are outside the pale of culture and civilization. They are still what they were fifteen centuries ago, the barbarians who raided our ancestors and destroyed the civilization of the Roman Empire. For a thousand years the blight of German conquest hung over Western Europe, until at last the conquerors perished in internecine conflict or were absorbed into the older populations, and the dark ages came to an end.

"We must trust that they will not return under a new avalanche of Teutonic barbarism, and that the Germans may resume their old vocation as the intellectual 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for Western Europe."

Professor Sayce only set the ball rolling, and others have chimed in with "revaluations" that must make Germany gasp. Sir Clifford Allbutt, in the same paper, even gives a vigorous twist to the serene image of Goethe, and calls in question the English and French criticism of the moment in its regrets that "during the last hundred years German ethics has fallen grievously from a high estate, as the critics hasten to add, from the standard of Goethe." He indicts Goethe thus:

> "As in friendship with Lewes I learned not a little of Goethe, and as since those days some of his works have always been near me, I am not one to call his example lightly into question. But, if truth is to go before admiration, can we be sure that Goethe's example and teaching were alien from what we take to be the present temper of Germany? As we look back upon his life and conversation, can we resist the conviction that the ways of his life, his discipline, and his intercourse with men and women were deliberately ordered for one end, and this the building of his own self? Hugo was vain enough, but with a childlike vanity; his heart beat with the hearts of his fellow men. Goethe made many sacrifices, it is true, but were they not all for his own edification? The edifice was so fine, so sublime indeed, that our dazzled eyes may fail to realize the singleness of the eye of the builder to this end. Yet can we hide from ourselves that Goethe's life was a life of enlightened, deliberate, and colossal self-development? That for such a consummation this concentration of purpose was necessary may be argued; I am not concerned now to deny it; what I call in question is the principle of self-culture, which in smaller men has become a megalomania. In the ancestor of a hundred years ago was there not the root of the Germany of the twentieth century? In a brief note proofs can not be multiplied; I will offer but one instance. From his mother Goethe drew much, the most part, of his genius. She adored her son, and into his life she had poured her all. For the last ten years of her life the son never visited his mother; they never met."

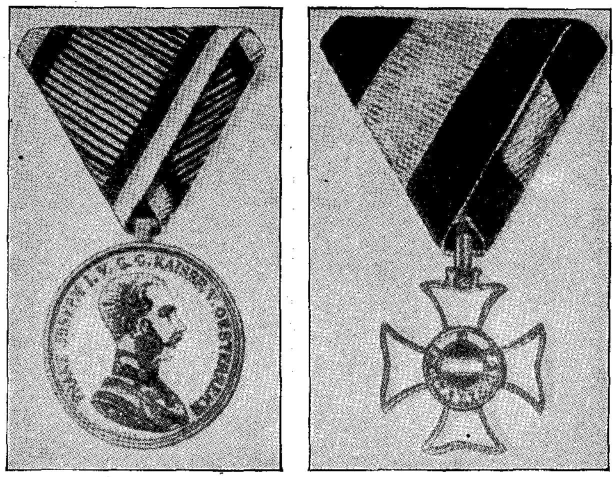


PRUSSIAN ORDERS OF MERIT.

The jeweled decoration. Star of the Grand Cross.

If Germany felt secure in her reputation abroad in the field of scientific research, what will she say to Prof. E. Ray Lankester's charge that "this delusion is due to the irresponsible gush of young men who have benefited by the numerous and well-organized laboratories of German universities and have learned the German language—as I did—in German universities." He goes on in *The Times:*

> "As a matter of fact, the Germans' organization for advanced study is excellent and abundant, as it is in other departments undertaken by the State, but there are, and have been, fewer men in Germany than in either France or Britain or Russia gifted with initiative and the power of starting an original investigation of importance or of bringing it through to a clearly established result. The Germans are remarkable for adopting the lines of research started by other people and industriously carrying on an abundance of detailed observations suggested by the results obtained by English and French discoverers. Of course, there have been some really new departures in science made by Germans, the most important of which of late years is the introduction in the last century of spectrum analysis by Bunsen and Kirchhoff. Often, but by no means without exception, the Germans have, especially since 1870, falsified the history of science in the voluminous treatises written by them by deliberately ignoring the claims of others to discoveries and fruitful conceptions upon which their own work has been based."



TWO AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MEDALS.

Gold Medal for bravery. Cross of the Knights of the order of Maria Theresa.

One writer, dealing with the usually acknowledged supremacy of Germany in music, declares that only the past of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven can justify this. "At the present day musicians seem to be agreed that the Germans are surpassed in music by other nations." The German claim to supremacy in any other art, says Sir Thomas G. Jackson in *The Times*, "is, to an artist, simply amazing":

> "Germany has produced but two really great painters, both of them, be it remarked, South Germans; no great sculptor, the admirable metal work of Peter Vischer being all on a small scale; their Gothic architecture was borrowed from the French and spoiled; and their Renaissance work, when not verging on the grotesque, is commonplace.
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> "The best architecture in Germany is their Romanesque work, which was borrowed from Lombardy. It is wanting in the finer graces, often clumsy and ill-proportioned, sometimes, as in the western towers at Laach, quite ugly; but it has a sturdy, virile character which is commendable. Their Gothic was adopted from France, and rather late, not a natural growth. Cologne Cathedral is based upon Amiens, of which it reproduces and exaggerates the weak points. Like most German work, it is afflicted with megalomania. It has the double aisles to the nave, which the French had wisely given up at Chartres, Reims, and Amiens, and the outside is so smothered in flying buttresses that the apse can hardly be seen. The proportion is too short, and this spoils the inside, which is otherwise beautiful; but outside, the transepts, with their double aisles, seem jammed up against the towers. Of the modern work at the west end, the less said the better.
>
> "The truth is that the Germans are not a creative people, and therefore only in an inferior degree artistic. They are like the Saracens of Spain, Sicily, and South Italy, of whom it was said that they gave birth to no original idea of value, but by patient study and diligent research they developed and enriched the discoveries of others. A Belgian manufacturer tells me that Germans frequent the great factories of Belgium and carry off the patterns of the fabrics made there to their own country. Anilin dyes, the use of which is a great German industry, were invented by an Englishman; wireless telegraphy was discovered by an Italian; radium by a French chemist and his wife; even in their own favorite study of war the Germans have copied our dreadnoughts, while submarines, aviation, and automobilism were mainly developed in France.
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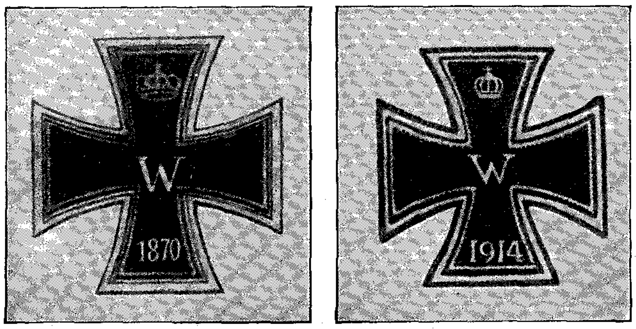
> "The present achievements of Germany in architecture consist in wantonly destroying, for no military purpose, the glorious monuments of the past. They have the assurance to tell us they will replace them by something better. What they are capable of at the present day may be judged by the monstrous pair of steeples at Cologne Cathedral."

The Pall Mall Gazette observes severely: "It is well to have the legend of German supremacy scrutinized and reduced to its proper dimensions, since it has been exploited to highly mischievous purpose."

WHOM THE KAISER DECORATES

THE LAVISHNESS of the Kaiser in the bestowal of Iron Crosses and other decorations has been a subject for admiration at home and derision in unsympathetic and less ornamented nations. Thus, one English cartoon has shown the interior of the Krupp works changed from gunmaking to the feverish manufacture of these metal emblems in enormous quantities. The civil population of Germany, as well as the military, are not forgotten by the Kaiser, and the news dispatches of a recent day informed us that Ernst Lissauer, who voiced the German view of England in his "Chant of Hate," had been approved by a decoration from the head of the Fatherland. So the subject becomes one of wide-spread interest.

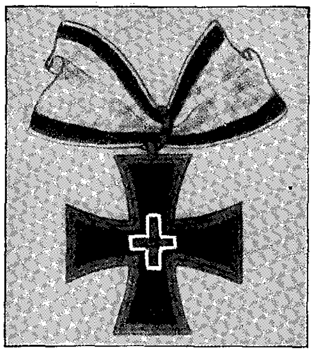


THE PRUSSIAN IRON CROSS,

Which the Kaiser has so lavishly bestowed during the present war.

The Iron Cross as a "badge of courage" in the red days of war is, beyond question, the most popular German order of merit, according to a writer in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart), who has under consideration the various honors for bravery in the gift of Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary. Attention is called to the fact also that all the German orders are of comparatively recent date, while during the present conflict two new ones have been established. Some are limited to officers, while others are open to officers or men for distinguished achievement under the colors. With the decoration the Government guarantees also to the recipient a moderate pension. A feature of the new order founded by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg since the outbreak of the present war is that it admits not only the rank and file at the front, but also those who help mitigate the sufferings of the strife by their efforts at home. Named after its originator, the Frederick Augustus Cross is of two classes and is worn on a ribbon. The other new order was established by the young Duke of Brunswick, consists of one class only, and is to be awarded to those that earn it in war, regardless of military or social rank.

The cross is the favorite design for military orders, and the German writer wonders how far back in time one should have to go in order to trace the origin of the symbol. When Christianity triumphed under Constantine the Great, he reminds us, the cross was no longer "the symbol of pain and sorrow, but of bravery and victory." The cross was borne with the standards and inscribed with the legend, "In This Sign Shalt Thou Conquer"; and on the point of its persistence as an emblem the writer recalls that Napoleon had no success when he sought to substitute a pentagram in the design for his Legion of Honor. The oldest order of the cross in Germany, we are told, dates back no farther than 1736 and is the Saxon Order of St. Henry, called after Kaiser Henry II. the Holy. Then, enumerating later orders whose insignia appear in the accompanying illustrations, the writer comes to Prussia, of which he says:



PRUSSIAN RED CROSS.

Decoration for Maids and Matrons.

"Prussia herself has three war decorations. One of these, founded in 1806 by Frederick William III., consists of two classes, first, a silver medal and silver cross; and then a gold military service cross, to be worn on a black ribbon. These were conferred on the military, from color-sergeant down, for distinguished action in the face of the enemy. The order '*Pour le Mérite*' is a war decoration reserved for officers only. The order '*Pour la Générosité*,' which preceded the Order of the Black Eagle, did not meet the views of Frederick the Great, and, soon after he began to reign, was replaced by the '*Pour le Mérite*,' and was conferred on civilians as well as the military. But under Frederick William III., onward from 1810, this order was given only for distinguished service before the enemy. Later, however, a peace class was added to it."

The Order of the Black Eagle, also, says the writer, has been more often bestowed for military service; but of all German decorations the Iron Cross is the most famous, and is given only during a great and momentous war. He cites in instance the years 1813, 1870, and 1914. During the wars of 1864 and 1866 the Red Eagle and other orders were bestowed. When the Order of the Iron Cross was renewed in 1870 the text of its constitution became again familiar, and the words of it are quoted as being "characteristic" of the spirit of the period. They are set down as follows:

"In the present great catastrophe, upon the issue of which everything depends for the Fatherland, the mighty soul that upholds the nation deserves to be honored and perpetuated in monuments wholly distinctive. That the resolution with which the people endured the overwhelming evils of an iron time did not sink into despondency bears witness to the high courage that now animates every bosom and which could only exist on the basis of religion and a loyal devotion to King and Fatherland. We have resolved, therefore, as the present struggle is for us one for liberty and independence, that we shall signalize gallant service, whether before the enemy on the field of battle or at home, and not bestow such marks of distinction again after the close of the war."

In the War of the 'Seventies, as the writer points out, German women received as decorations for service a cross that resembles the Iron Cross in certain particulars, while to-day they are eligible for the real Iron Cross. Then he proceeds to Germany's ally:

"This most popular war decoration of ours is matched by our ally, Austria-Hungary, with the Courage Medal, which is conferred in gold and in silver. Our ally also possesses a war order for army chaplains, a unique decoration. The Prussian order '*Pour le Mérite*' dates back to about 1757, the year when the Order of Maria Theresa was founded. The Empress instituted this decoration in memory of the victory of Kolin, and, according to the statutes, it is to be conferred on officers, without regard to religion or station, who shall have performed a specified act of exceptional valor from an impulse of their own free will and initiative. This order, which, as is true also of the Iron Cross, may be won by officers of foreign armies, has the Emperor as its Grand Master. It is divided into three classes and confers hereditary nobility and, in certain special cases, carries with it the hereditary title of Baron. Certain pensions are attached to the decoration, which is to be noted, too, of many other war orders and certain other by no means negligible material advantages. The State guarantees the possessors a pension, as is reasonable and fair, altho it is only a moderate one."

The popularity of the Iron Cross was clearly shown on the front page of the Christmas *Jugend*, which depicted an "Iron Christmas"—a tree bedecked with candles and iron crosses.
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

BELGIUM PICTURED BY HER SPIRITUAL LEADER

THE OLD LESSON that a suppress document gets about a hundred times the circulation and attention that are given to an unsuppress one has perhaps now been learned by some official in Belgium, who imagined he could thus keep Cardinal Mercier's "pastoral letter" from the public eye. Another point abundantly attested by history is that the arrest of the author invariably gives a document tremendous additional weight, so the official made the matter complete by detaining the Cardinal in his palace. Some might think that the futility of all this would be pretty well understood in the land of Martin Luther, whose suppress writings have had considerable vogue, and the frantic denials from Berlin that the Cardinal has been arrested or molested may, in fact, indicate that the official in Belgium was acting on his own initiative and made a blunder that his superiors would gladly disavow. At any rate, Berlin denies what Amsterdam asserts, that Cardinal Mercier was arrested by the Germans at Malines and imprisoned in the Archbishop's palace under a strong guard. A dispatch from Rome declares that the Pope asked the Kaiser for his release and the Kaiser telegraphed back denying that Cardinal Mercier had been arrested, but had merely been warned to discontinue anti-German propaganda in Belgium, which the Kaiser felt sure the Pope disapproved. The anti-German propaganda referred to is the pastoral letter intended for the priests of his diocese.

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THE CARDINAL TELLS T. P. O'CONNOR

How he declined the German proffer of safe conduct from Rome and preferred to make the return from the Papal Conclave through England. Since this time his "pastoral" has made him a German prisoner and a world-figure in the Belgian drama.

That some of them reached their destination in spite of the reported seizure and destruction of 16,000 copies is evidenced by the fact that the letter has now become world-famous and can be read in almost every land. As characterized by the London *Times*, "the testimony which the Cardinal bears, of his own personal knowledge, to what he has himself seen in the wide portions of his devastated diocese that he has lately visited, and to what he has ascertained from the rest, and from the dioceses of Namur, Tournai, and Liége, is doubtless in itself an offense in the eyes of the German military caste. It affords terrible confirmation, from a witness whose authority is unimpeachable and whose character and position carry weight throughout Europe and America, of the accounts of German 'frightfulness' we have heard from other lips." A translation of the Cardinal's letter was printed in full in the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *Times* of January 22, wherein we read this account of "frightfulness":

> "Better than any other man, perhaps, do I know what our unhappy country has undergone. Nor will any Belgian, I trust, doubt of what I suffer in my soul as a citizen and as a Bishop, in sympathy with all this sorrow. These last four months have seemed to me an age long. By thousands have our brave ones been mowed down. Wives, mothers, are weeping for those they shall not see again; hearts are desolate; dire poverty spreads, anguish increases.
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> "At Malines, at Antwerp, the people of two great cities have been given over, the one for six hours, the other for thirty-four hours, to a continuous bombardment, to the throes of death.
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> "I have traversed the greater part of the districts most terribly devastated in my diocese, and the ruins I beheld, and the ashes, were more dreadful than I, prepared by the saddest of forebodings, could have imagined.
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> "Other parts of my diocese, which I have not had time to visit, have in like manner been laid waste. Churches, schools, asylums, hospitals, convents in great numbers are in ruins. Entire villages have all but disappeared. At Werchter-Wackerzeel, for instance, out of 380 homes 130 remain. At Tremeloo two-thirds of the village are overthrown. At Bueken out of a hundred houses twenty are standing. At Schaffen 189 houses out of 200 are destroyed; eleven still stand. At Louvain the third part of the buildings are down; 1,074 dwellings have disappeared. On the town land and in the suburbs 1,623 houses have been burned.
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> "In this dear city of Louvain, perpetually in my thoughts, the magnificent Church of St. Peter will never recover its former splendor. The ancient College of St. Ives, the art schools, the consular and commercial schools of the University, the old markets, our rich library with its collections, its unique and unpublished manuscripts, its archives, its gallery of great portraits of illustrious rectors, chancellors, professors, dating from the time of its foundation, which preserved for masters and students alike a noble tradition, and were an incitement in their studies, all this accumulation of intellectual, of historic, and of artistic riches, the fruit of the labors of five centuries—all is in the dust. . . . . .
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> "Hundreds of innocent men were shot. I possess no complete necrology; but I know that there were ninety-one shot at Aerschot, and that there, under pain of death, their fellow citizens were

compelled to dig their graves. In the Louvain group of communes 176 persons, men and women, old men and sucklings, rich and poor, in health and sickness, were shot or burned.

"In my diocese alone I know that thirteen priests were put to death. Their brothers in religion or in the priesthood will wish to know their names. Here they are: Dupierreux, of the Society of Jesus; Brothers Sebastian and Allard, of the Congregation of the Josephites; Brother Candide, of the Congregation of the Brothers of Mercy; Father Maximin, Capuchin, and Father Vincent, Conventual; Lombaerts, parish priest at Boven-Loo; Goris, parish priest at Autgaerden; Carette, professor at the Episcopal College of Louvain; De Clerck, parish priest at Bueken; d'Argent, parish priest at Gelrode, and Wouters Jean, parish priest at Pont-Brule. We have reason to believe that the parish priest of Herenta, Van Bladel, an old man of seventy-one, was also killed. Until now, however, his body has not been found.

"One of these, the parish priest of Gelrode, suffered, I believe, a veritable martyrdom. . . . . . .

"We can neither number our dead nor compute the measure of our ruins. And what would it be if we turned our sad steps toward Liége, Namur, Audenne, Dinant, Tamines, Charleroi, and elsewhere? And there, where lives were not taken, and there, where the stones of buildings were not thrown down, what anguish unrevealed! Families hitherto living at ease now in bitter want; all commerce at an end, all careers ruined, industry at a standstill."

In spite of all this, the Cardinal's letter expresses the firm faith that "God will save Belgium. . . . Nay rather, he is saving her." Is there a patriot among us, he asks, "who does not know that Belgium has grown great, . . . who does not exult in the brightness of the glory of this shattered nation?" He extols patriotism as a religious duty, and defends war as "a necessary means for securing peace." What Berlin probably calls "anti-German propaganda" is this patriotic declaration:

"I do not require of you to renounce any of your national desires. On the contrary, I hold it as part of the obligations of my episcopal office to instruct you as to your duty in face of the Power that has invaded our soil and now occupies the greater part of our country. The authority of that Power is no lawful authority. Therefore, in soul and conscience you owe it neither respect nor attachment nor obedience.

"The sole lawful authority in Belgium is that of our King, of our Government, of the elected representatives of the nation. This authority alone has a right to our affection, our submission.

"Thus the invaders' acts of public administration have in themselves no authority; but legitimate authority has tacitly ratified such of those acts as affect the general interest, and this ratification, and this only, gives them jurist value. Occupied provinces are not conquered provinces. Belgium is no more a German province than Galicia is a Russian province. Nevertheless, the occupied portion of our country is in a position it is compelled to endure. The greater part of our towns, having surrendered to the enemy on conditions, are bound to observe these conditions. From the outset of military operations the civil authorities of the country urged upon all private persons the necessity of abstention from hostilities against the enemy's army.

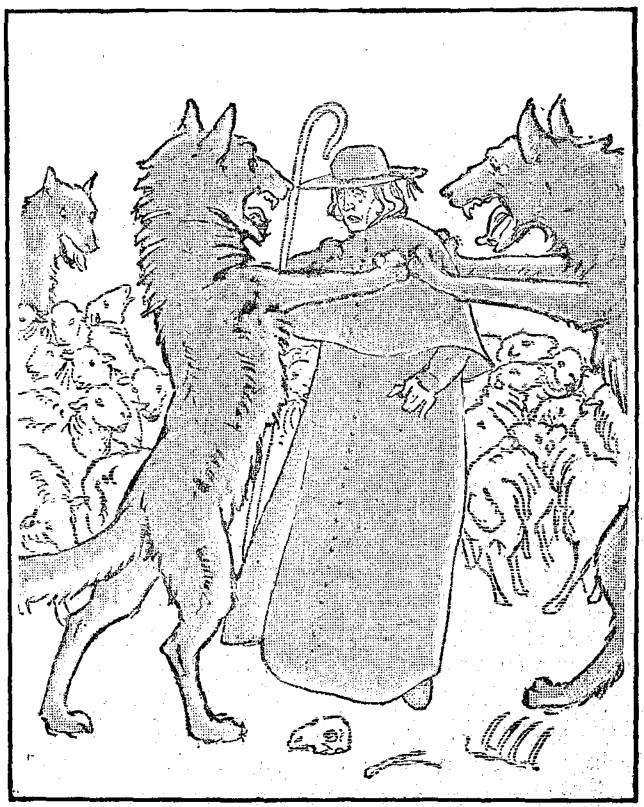
"That instruction remains in force. It is our army, and our army solely, in league with the valiant troops of our allies, that has the honor and the duty of national defense. Let us entrust the army with our final deliverance.

"Toward the persons of those who are holding dominion among us by military force, and who assuredly can not but be sensible of the chivalrous energy with which we have defended and are still defending our independence, let us conduct ourselves with all needful forbearance. Some among them have declared themselves willing to mitigate, as far as possible, the severity of our situation and to help us to recover some minimum of regular civic life. Let us observe the rules they have laid upon us so long as those rules do not violate our personal liberty, nor our consciences as Christians, nor our duty to our country. Let us not take bravado for courage, nor tumult for bravery.

"You especially, my dearest brethren in the priesthood, be you at once the best examples of patriotism and the best supporters of public order. On the field of battle you have been magnificent. The King and the Army admire the intrepidity of our military chaplains in face of death, their charity at the work of the ambulance. Your Bishops are proud of you. You have suffered greatly. You have endured much calumny. But be patient; history will do you justice. I to-day bear my witness for you."

A Cologne telegram to the *Tyd* (Amsterdam) states that everything has been done to prevent the contents of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter from becoming known in Germany. The *Täglische Rundschau* contains a criticism of the action of the Cardinal by Count Hönsbröck, who writes:

"It exceeds all limits of admissibility that the highest bishop of a country conquered and administered by us, according to war law, can speak in churches in such a manner about us. I will keep to moderation, but 'Herr Mercier' deserves that measures should be taken against him, the more so as he has already once spoken improperly about Germany and the German military authorities. His attitude in London in September last shows that Cardinal Mercier is not a suitable person to be in Belgium in the present state of things. And now that pastoral letter! Is there no censor in Belgium?"



A DUTCH CARTOON OF CARDINAL MERCIER.

THE WOLVES—"We'll teach you to incite the lambs against us."

—Raemaekers in *De Telegraf* (Amsterdam).

The consolation and the stimulus which the burning words of their Cardinal carried into the desolated homes of the Belgians must have been very great, says the New York *Evening Post*. In this letter "we hear, as it were, the majestic voice of the Church itself, a thousand years the same; the Kings and Empires have come and gone." But—

"The effect upon the outside world, particularly among Catholic populations, can not fail to be even greater. For this Prince of the Church puts in the most precise form the guilt of Germany. She 'violated her oaths' in the mere invasion of Belgium; and in pursuance of her warfare she practised unspeakable and needless cruelties. No need to recite their list, as Cardinal Mercier does in part. What must deeply shock the Catholic conscience everywhere is his giving the names of priests who were shot by German soldiers, or executed by the military authorities. There is nothing vague about this charge. Names and places are given. In Mercier's own diocese thirteen priests were put to death. To his 'actual personal knowledge,' more than thirty were killed elsewhere. And the Cardinal adds, referring particularly to the deported priests, 'I affirm, upon my honor, and I am prepared to assert upon faith of my oath, that I have not met with a single ecclesiastic, secular or regular, who had once incited civilians to bear arms against the enemy.' The circulation of this pastoral letter in Ireland ought to be good for 50,000 recruits."

FAILURE OF THE "JAHAD" IN INDIA

TURKEY'S PLUNGE into the war and the defection of the Khedive of Egypt from British allegiance have seemingly not yet shaken the loyalty of the sixty million Moslems in the Indian Empire. This, aver the press of the United Kingdom, France, and India, dashes the expectation that the millions of Indian Mohammedans would revolt against the British to show their sympathy with the Calif of Islam. The Mohammedans of India, it must be remembered, form the largest number of Islamites in any one country. The reasons why they have not responded to the Turkish appeal to rise against their rulers, the British, are set forth in the following proclamation, which has been issued by the Nizam of Hyderabad, the greatest among the Moslem rulers of India, and circulated throughout the entire press of Hindustan, our quotation being from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), whose devotion to the King's colors evidently surpasses its devotion to the King's English:

"In view of the present aspect of war in Europe let it be generally known that at the critical juncture it is the bounden duty of the Mahomedans of India to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British Government especially when there is no Moslem or non-Moslem Power in the world under which they enjoy such personal and religious liberty as they do in India and when moreover they are assured by the British Government that as it has in the past always stood the best friend of Islam so will it continue to be Islam's best friend and will always protect and cherish its Moslem subjects. I repeat and reiterate that the crisis before us Mahomedan inhabitants of India especially the subjects of this State should if they care for their own welfare and prosperity remain firm and wholehearted, in their loyalty and obedience swerve not a hair's breadth from their devotion to British Government whose cause I am convinced is just and right, keep sacred the tie which binds the subject people to their rulers and lastly that they should in no case allow themselves to be beguiled by the wiles of any one into a course of open or secret sedition against British Government. Finally I give expression to hope that as I following tradition of my ancestors hold myself ever ready to devote my own person and all the resources of my State and all that I possess to services of Great Britain so will all Mahomedans of India especially my beloved subjects hold themselves wholeheartedly ready in the same way."

Similar manifestoes have been issued by the other Moslem rulers of Indian States. In this list is included her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who is the only woman in Islam ruling in her own right and name, and concerning whom it has been alleged in the German press that she went to Turkey in 1911 to convey to the Calif a message from her brother Islamic Indian potentates that they were ready to take up arms against the British whenever the successor of the Prophet might choose to require them to rebel. Since the spirit of all these proclamations is the same as that which has been quoted, it is not necessary to reproduce the others. The feeling of the common run of Mussulmans in India is reflected in the following extract from a statement made by the editor of one of their organs, *The Comrade* (Delhi):

"The Turks have now made their choice, and it can cause Indian Mussulmans nothing but the deepest pain to find the armies of the servant of the holy places of Islam and of the King-Emperor who rules over the largest number of Mussulmans facing each other as enemies. But now that their worst forebodings had come true, he had no hesitation in saying that the Indian Mussulmans must commend their souls to God, and place their services at the disposal of the Government for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of India. So long as the Allies did not attack Arabia, and endanger the protection of Islam's holy places by a really independent Moslem Power, the conflict between the Turks and the Allies has only a secular character. They should consider the preservation of peace and order in India as much a duty of their own as of any officer of Government."

A manifesto also has been issued by a lineal descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, who has millions of followers among the Mussulmans of India, Africa, etc. He is known as his Highness the Aga Khan. He is not as important a man as the Sultan of Turkey from the point of view of the headship of Islam, yet his proclamation, in a considerable measure, nullifies that of the Calif, especially in view of the fact that it is being recognized in India that the Sultan is not his own master, but is an automaton in the hands of the Young Turks, who are Mohammedans in name, but freethinkers in belief. It is not necessary to reprint the Aga Khan's proclamation, quoted in our issue of November 21, as it is very similar to that of the Nizam of Hyderabad, which has been reproduced above.

An American, Carola Tuck, who classes herself among those "forced to make our homes in the East," writes to the New York *Evening Post* to emphasize "one aspect of the present great war" that she thinks has "not been brought sufficiently to the notice of our country":

"I mean the almost inconceivable fact that Germany, a nominally Christian nation, has tried to force Turkey into declaring a Jahad, or Holy War. There have no doubt been references to this in the papers, but it has not been dealt with as it deserves. It is the most treacherous act of the whole war, and, had it succeeded, more far-reaching in its results than even Germany's treatment of Belgium.

"Perhaps all of your readers know what a Jahad is, but I doubt very much if people who have not passed a part, at least, of their life among Mohammedans realize what it might mean to countless thousands of innocent creatures.

"Fortunately, Germany has not been successful. Throughout the East, Moslems, with one accord, have realized that they were to be used as catspaws. They have refused to declare a Holy War, and so prevented Germany from committing this crowning infamy.

"A Holy War means the bringing of fanatical Mohammedanism to white heat. It means that in India there would be a second and a more terrible mutiny, and that throughout the whole East there would be an attempted massacre of Christians, without distinction of nationality. The work of all these years of civilization would vanish in a day. Our American missionaries and teachers would share the fate of all other Christians, and their great work, the result of years of sacrifice, would be lost. Can we bear to think of what would happen to American women and children, and to those little groups of exiled people in far-away places, out of reach of any help? What a reward for their endless toil to help the poor and ignorant and oppressed! Yet this is what would have happened had Germany not failed."

HOW MOTION-PICTURES HIT THE SALOON—Liquor-dealers, says *The Christian Work*, summarizing a circular of the National Board of Censorship of Motion-Pictures, are finding their business so noticeably hurt by the popularity of the "movie" that they are taking steps to interfere with this popular amusement, and so get back some of their lost trade. In Washington Heights, a residence section of New York City, "after the establishment of a motion-picture theater, two saloons went out of business and a third has been running at a loss." We have it also from this authority that in Ithaca, New York, with its large college and industrial population, "five or six drinking-places, hitherto profitable, have closed or are about to fail." And "newspaper reports from Washington, Providence, Detroit, and smaller cities indicate that this same condition is there evident." The consequence, *The Christian Work* continues, is that

"It has been widely reported that the company circulating Jack London's story, 'John Barleycorn,' among motion-picture houses in one State was offered $25,000 to suppress it until after election. The liquor-men of Connecticut are filled with apprehension as they see their profits dwindling. They are fighting for a law compelling motion-picture exhibitors to pay to the State the same license-fee as the liquor-dealers pay for the sale of liquor. In the business section of most large cities the motion-picture shows are wide open during the noon hour. They attract a solid audience of men who have been too often drawn into the cafés with the bribe of a free lunch and a good time."

CURRENT POETRY

To write beautifully in a language not that of one's native land is given to few poets. Most of the contemporary American poets are at least one generation removed from Europe, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck being a distinguished exception.

But in the West is a poet who, born in Italy, has attained wonderful mastery over the speech of his adopted country. When he was but a boy, the lyrics of Scharmel Iris attracted the praise of Swinburne and Francis Thompson. Now they have been collected and published by Ralph Fletcher Seymour Company with the title "Lyrics of a Lad." Mr. Iris's Italian origin has not kept him from writing in accordance with the best traditions of English poetry; it is partly responsible, perhaps, for the exuberant fancy which lends charm to such a lovely picture as this:

FANTASY OF DUSK AND DAWN

By Scharmel Iris

O dusk, you brown cocoon,
Release your moth, the moon!
The tapers of the night her wings await;
Storms, storms, abate,
And cease to desecrate
With the unbridled fury of your hate
The mottled flags that in the marshes lie;
Closing its frightened eye,
The peacock stabs the silence with its cry.

In gossamer drapery
Bare at a breast, and knee,
The Goddess, Dawn, steps through a garden-close
And the white rose whiter glows;
The frail syringa's snows
Around her blow,
And when she wills
The gipsy-daffodils
Beautiful grow.

Lucretia Borgia fair,
The poppy is. Beware!
Her gorgeous chalice, deep,
Contains the drug of sleep;
And death the soul will keep
That tastes it unaware.

But Mr. Iris is not always the builder of beautiful dream-structures. As this poem shows, he can, like every true poet, "look into his heart and write."

INTERPRETATION

By Scharmel Iris

They say my heart is light with joy; I sing,
  And all proclaim I have a heart most gay.
My heart is winter tho my songs are spring;
  None knows the suffering I bear each day;
Yet hearts that listen speechless, without moan,
I know must still be sadder than my own.

And, also, Mr. Iris can look into humanity's heart and write—the poet's highest task. Walter Savage Landor, or John Bannister Tabb, would have envied him this great little poem.

AFTER THE MARTYRDOM

By Scharmel Iris

They threw a stone, you threw a stone,
  I threw a stone that day;
Altho their sharpness bruised his flesh,
  He had no word to say.

But for the moan he did not make,
  To-day I make my moan;
And for the stone I threw at him
  My heart must bear a stone.

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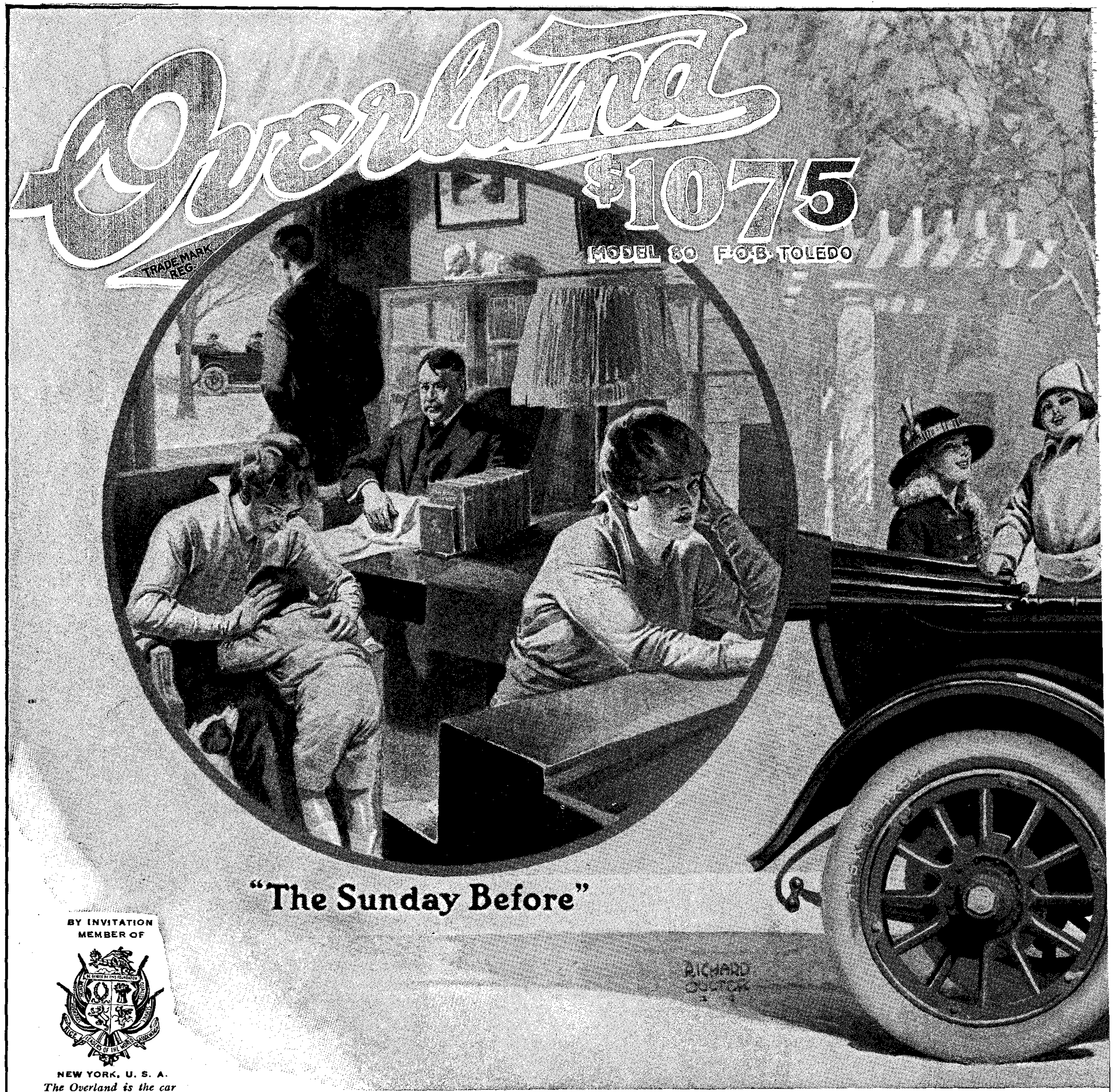

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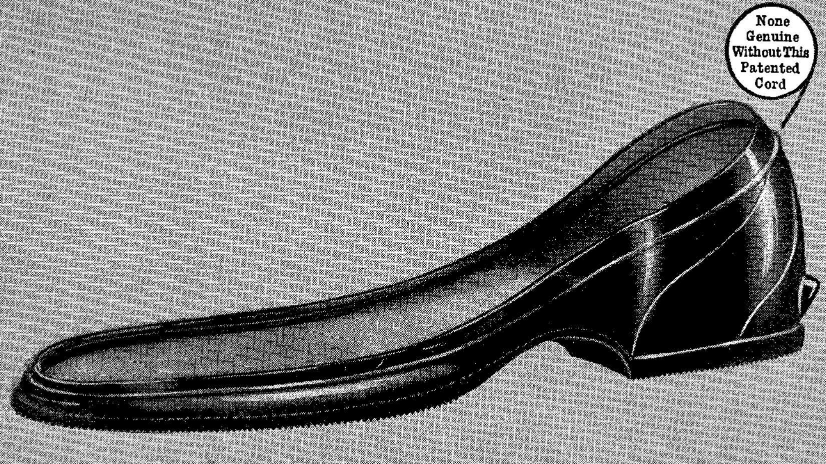
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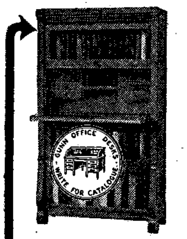
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"WE SWEEP THE WORLD"

Homesickness has been the theme of many a beautiful poem. It is especially a favorite with modern Irish poets, and their fondness for it is grotesquely reflected in that most un-Irish of songs, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." In Teresa Brayton's "Songs of the Dawn" (P. J. Kenedy & Son) there are several poems of homesickness, of which this enchantingly musical little song is perhaps the best.

LIMERICK

By Teresa Brayton

Limerick, Limerick, Limerick, your name on the tip of my tongue
Is sweether than singin' of linnets when May on the meadows is young,
'Tis kindher than dhrippin' of honey or foamin' of milk to the lips,
O, Limerick, Limerick, Limerick, my blessed old town of the ships.

As you sit on the banks of the Shannon, a Queen on a beautiful throne,
You are sealin' the right hand of Erin with the gem of the Threaty Stone,
And the kindness and lovin' good-nathure that fall from the shine of your face,
Tho spread o'er the rest of creation, would leave us enough for the race.

Tho over the ways of the world my feet may go lonesome and wild,
'Tis ever the breast of the mother is sweetest repose for the child;
So some day, please God, I'll come joggin' back to you with songs on my lips,
O, Limerick, Limerick, Limerick, my blessed old town of the ships.

Teresa Brayton belongs to that goodly choir of singers who prefer to be Irish rather than "Neo-Celtic," who have no use for Cuchulain and Deirdre and the rest of that shadowy and overlauded mythology. There is a rich humanity in her work, a note of genuine passion like that which sounded in the poetry of the late Ethna Carberry. Here are five memorable stanzas.

THE ROADWAY OF MY HEART

By Teresa Brayton

A big road circles round the world, sure fine it is they say,
But the little boreen of my heart runs lone and far away.
'Tis winding over weary seas with many a sigh beset,
But Oh, of all the roads I know it is the dearest yet.

By common ways and common homes and common graves it goes,
But no one knows its beauty like the soul within me knows;
Its dawns are drenched with dews from heaven, its nights are tearful sweet,
And sometimes One long crucified walks there to guide my feet.

It leads me down by purple hills where fairies sport o' nights,
It shows me many a hawthorn lane, the scene of dead delights,
It clothes again with living fire the faces laid away
Beneath the cold of grass and mold, my road of yesterday.

O twilit boreen of my heart, the world is vague and vast,
But you are holy with the balm of all my hallowed past;
You thrill me with the touch of hands my hands were wont to hold,
You lure me with the lilt of dreams I dreamed and lost of old.

The big, big road of the world leads on by many a stately town,
But the little boreen of my heart keeps ever drifting down

By common ways and common graves and common homes, but Oh!
Of all the roads in life it is the sweetest road I know.

From Agnes Lee's "The Sharing" (Sherman, French & Co.), a book filled with graceful and delicate fancies, we take this poem, novel in theme and convincing in treatment. Its freshness and simplicity give a charm that will not soon pass.

A ROMAN DOLL

By Agnes Lee

How an image of paint and wood
Leapt to her life with a love's control,
Struck the chords of her motherhood,
Passionate little mother soul!
Fair to her sight were the stolid eyes,
Dear to her toil the robes empearled.
She crooned it the ancient lullabies.
She gathered it close from the outer world.
They watched together as Nero's pyres
Fed the haze of a hundred fires.

She bore me fresh on her fresh young arm.
See, I am small,
Only a doll.
But keeping her kiss I keep her charm.

Long and lonely the toy has lain.
One by one into time's abyss
Years have dropt as the drops of rain.
Yet the circles have left us this!
O red-lipped mother, O mother sweet,
To-day a sister has heard you call!
Your heart is beating in her heart-beat.
I saw her weep over the crumbling doll.
She knew, she knew. You have lived and smiled!
You had loved your dream, little Roman child.

She bore me fresh on her fresh young arm.
See, I am small,
Only a doll.
But keeping her kiss I keep her charm.

"Poems for Loyal Hearts," by the Rev. William Livingston (P. J. Kenedy & Son), introduces to the public a poet who writes with contagious enthusiasm and with unswerving fidelity to the traditions of his art. His devotional poems are particularly admirable. "In Cherry Lane" brings to mind the best work of Crashaw and Southwell. But for quotation here we have selected a poem the inspiration of which is patriotic rather than religious, a *genre* picture irresistibly appealing.

ON THE ROADSIDE

By William Livingston

The door of a straw-roofed cot is barred
And the bearded, dark-clad sentries stand,
Keeping their grim, ungracious guard
At a vacant house in a stricken land.
A rose-bush trained by fair hands to cling
Where the prisoner goldfinch loved to sing
Is crusht. In the boxwood-bordered bed
The flowers are bruised and dead.

Along the road on a trampled sward,
The rough-tossed goods of a cottage lie,
Sweet proof of tyranny's coarse reward
For earnest labor and purpose high.
A mother hushes her babe to sleep,
And croons the sorrow she may not weep:
Silent the father stands aside
In his calm, courageous pride.

Rugged and proud he stands, his knee
Clasped by a timid but fearless child.
No faint-souled mourner of fate is he;
His home dismantled, his hearth defiled,
Can bring no tear to the blazing eyes
That turn from earth to the melting skies:
He knows that strength for the poor is there,
And the strong lips quiver in prayer.

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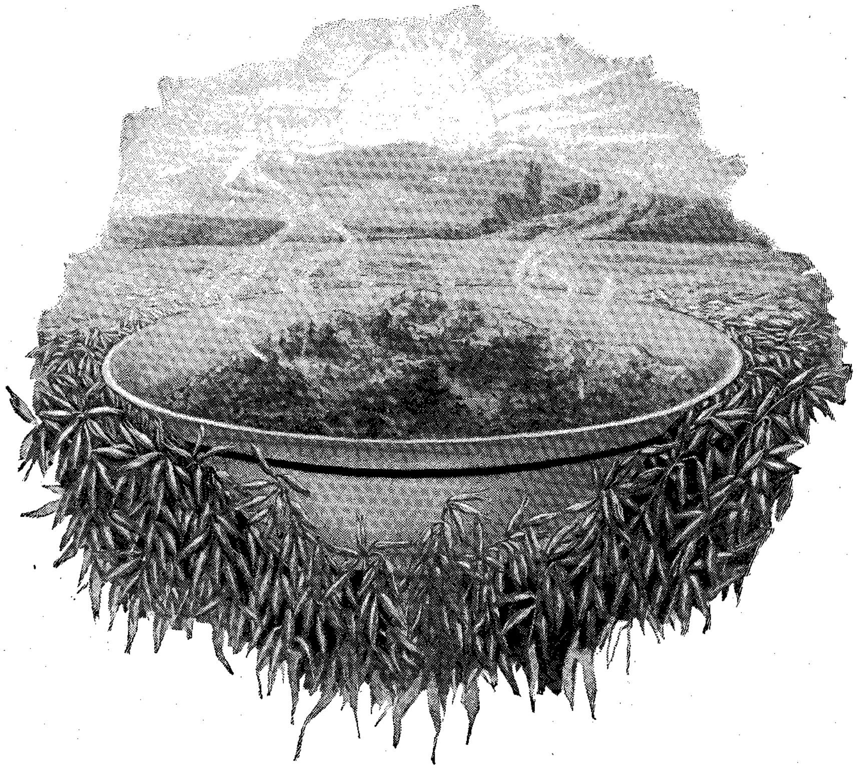

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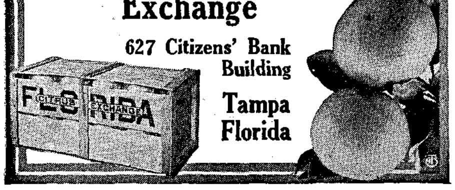


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GENERAL SCOTT, PRACTICAL PEACEMAKER

IF it takes a thief to catch a thief, it is reasonable to suppose that it takes a good fighter to teach peaceful ways to quarrelsome people. The combination of fighter and humanitarian is perhaps nowhere better exemplified than in Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army, L. H. D., and the fond "uncle" of all our dark-skinned cousins. His official title bears witness to his skill as a warrior; and from the Sulu archipelago to Naco, Mexico, his experience with natives of turbulent disposition and touchy national prejudice has proved that as a peacemaker among such peoples he is no less than a genius. He was for thirty years an almost unnoticed figure in the Army, the Portland *Oregonian* tells us; but all that time he was storing up the knowledge and insight that have gained for him his present high position. "Promotion, so long delayed while younger men leapt over his head, has been rapid." Says *The Oregonian:*

Observe him at his desk in the War Department, his bullet-torn hands, shy several fingers, busy with the multitude of papers presented to him; giving his orders in gentle, conversational tones, his appearance, his manner, his attitude precisely the same as when he was a major of the line those few years ago, modest, democratic, kindly. The erect head, the keen, searching eyes, the strong jaw proclaim the man who is master of himself, fit for command.

If we do not know him well in this country, be assured that there are others who do! The little cousins of Uncle Sam, wild, untamed, anxious for trouble, and yet eager for efficient leadership, know him full well. His name, we are told, is held by them in reverence, "their faith in him is absolute, their devotion unswerving." One of the earliest examples, the narrator continues, of his genius for controlling the uncontrollables of less civilized communities occurred in 1891, during the last serious Indian outbreak, at that time when—

In some mysterious manner the Indians from the Canadian line to the Mexican border suddenly fell victims to the Messiah craze, went to ghost-dancing, and left their reservations for the war-path. Then the grim jest that was bandied about through the Army posts ran:

"The United States Army is holding down the Indians in the northwest; Scott is holding them down in the southwest."

It was generally admitted that Scott did the better job of the two.

Ever since then, whenever the Indians anywhere get restless and trouble starts, both the Interior Department, which has jurisdiction over the Indians, and the War Department set up the cry "Send for Scott!"

Experience has shown that it is far better, cheaper, and more efficient to put Scott on the job of bringing peace to the troubled Indian souls than to send out a squadron of cavalry, as was done in ancient days.

Back in 1908, when Scott was serving as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, the Navahos in New Mexico and the Mexican Kickapoos in Arizona started trouble. Scott was yanked away from West Point, sent among the hostiles practically alone, and presently the trouble was all over.

Again in 1911, when the Hopi Indians in Arizona flew the track, Scott went down and brought them back. Only a year ago, when more of these sporadic disturbances started, this time in the Navajo country, Scott had to leave his cavalry command on the Mexican border and adjust matters. These are but a few instances.

How does he do it? Because he knows the savage and the savage-mind. He knows how the savage thinks. He has the ability to put himself in the place of the savage.

"Brothers," he begins, when he has to do with a band of Indians who are war-dancing, "tell me what troubles you."

And straightway they tell him of this wrong they have suffered at the hands of the officers appointed over them, of that indignity which in their opinion has been put upon them. They find him sympathetic.

"My heart bleeds for you," he tells them. "I grieve that this trouble has been made between you and the great father at Washington, whose soldiers are as the leaves of the trees. I do not want them to come among you and kill you. Is there not some manner in which we can adjust the differences; some way to restore the friendship between you and the great father who wishes you well?"

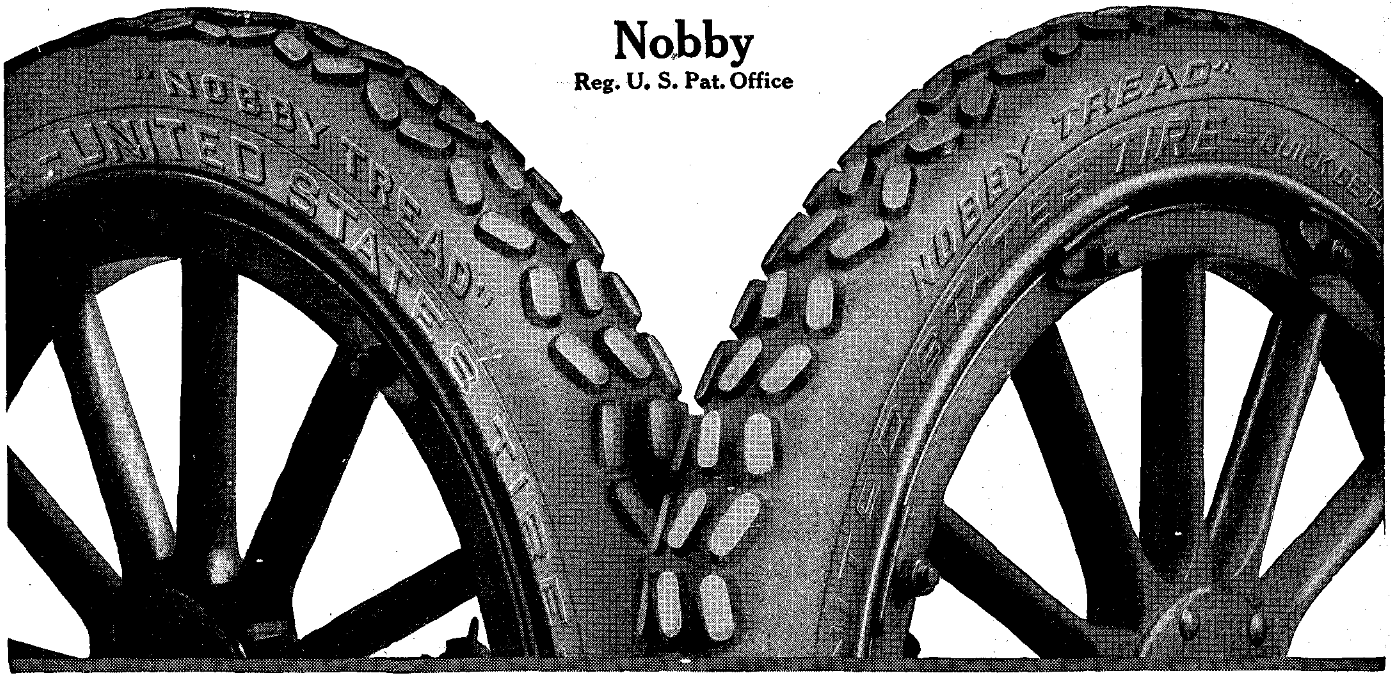
And then they get down to a settlement.

When, in 1903, he became governor of the Sulu archipelago, he determined that this was no time and no place to "brother" the belligerent natives. The Malay mind he mastered as he had mastered the Indian mind. A licking first and brothering afterward plainly was the course marked out for him.

And such a licking he gave them!

The story is an epic in the Philippines. He smote as with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, which, being interpreted, means the Krag. He swept through the land like a destroying angel. Wounded, he refused to quit. Both hands were torn by Moro bullets, but he had them bandaged and remained in the saddle. And the country was pacified. A lesson had been taught that imprest itself upon the Moro mind.

When Naco, Mex., threatened Naco, U. S. A., and the people of Arizona began sending frantic cries to Washington for assistance, Hugh L. Scott was the one man chosen to command this delicate situation. Drest in a dingy service uniform, he attended the conference at Juarez, and entered into the deliberations of gold-braided and immensely betitled personages, so dispatches informed us. He ignored the accustomed strategy of overawing the weaker and less civilized nation. Instead, he secured his effects in another way. He came in "business" garb, and they understood that he meant business. He was



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You see "Nobby Tread" owners on city streets and country roads all the time, anywhere and everywhere,
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Automobile owners everywhere are rapidly learning to buy tires on a real business basis, viz.:—the basis of ultimate economy.

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

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Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

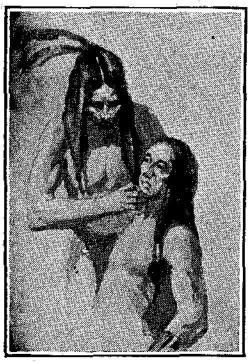
United States Tire Company

NOTE THIS: Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

What happens to your face when you shave?

The answer is in the lather

IF your face burns or smarts after shaving—if the lather dries before you are through, or if you have to soften the beard by "rubbing-in," you are using the wrong shaving preparation.



The Indian used to pull out the hairs on his face to prevent the growth of a beard. Even such torture is almost preferable to the use of some shaving soaps of today.

There are radical differences in chemical composition, and in action, between hard soaps (cakes, sticks, powders) and Mennen's Shaving Cream, which a comparison in use will show.

Mennen's Shaving Cream will absorb much more water than any other preparation, making a firm, moist lather, with only one-half inch of cream. Glycerin, which is extracted from hard soaps and sold as a by-product, is present in extra quantity in Mennen's, emollient, soothing and healing. The ingredients in Mennen's soften the hair as no other soap will, so that "rubbing-in," which brings the blood to the surface and makes the skin tender, is totally unnecessary. There is no "free caustic" to burn or smart.

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To prove how much easier and more pleasant Mennen's Cream makes shaving, send a dime in a piece of paper, and we will mail you a medium size tube. At the same time, we will send, free, a trial can of the Mennen After-Shaving Talcum for men. This talcum is a neutral tint, and does not show on the face.

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unostentatious, and they knew him for a firm but friendly man, and one to be trusted. More than that, he knew well the people with whom he dealt, for

Two years ago, with a lifetime of experience behind him, he went down to the Mexican border as Colonel of the Third United States Cavalry. There he remained until last April, when he came to Washington to become Assistant Chief of Staff and a Brigadier-General.

Those two years on the border made him, obviously, the man to settle the new trouble that has arisen. All through his army career he has made it a rule in all problems with which he has had to deal to "study the personal equation."

So he studied the personal equation of Pancho Villa, for one, and of Benjamin Hill, the Carranza General, who has been making most of the recent fuss near Naco, Ariz. He came to know both men well, and they, in turn, conceived a profound respect for him and even a sincere affection. His hold over them is said to be remarkable.

"MISSING!"

AMONG all the terrors of the war, the one which falls heaviest upon the non-combatants, for the most part women, is the long, hopeless uncertainty as to the whereabouts and fate of those dear ones who are accounted among the missing. The widow of a war-hero has at least the solace of a certain prestige, but the woman who is neither wife nor widow, the distracted families of those about whose fate nothing definite is known,—what hope or comfort is there for them? This war has set in operation, apparently, as many agencies of mercy as it has those of destruction. Among them, we learn from a Lausanne correspondent of *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), are two whose sole purpose is to find the missing, to ascertain definitely if they are living or dead, and finally, if possible, to bring them back into touch with their friends and relatives. Both societies are Swiss in origin. One, a branch of the Swiss Red Cross, traces missing soldiers; the other, an independent organization, endeavors to bring scattered families together and search out the wanderings of isolated fugitives who in the panic of flight have hidden away and lost themselves in strange communities. There is no doubt of the great need that these societies fill. As a member of the former remarks:

> Imagine the most terrible catastrophe that can strike you, of which the name alone may make you pale; when it has come and you have lost all hope of escaping it, it loses some of its terror; its very coming brings an element of relief. At last, you know. But what gnaws is not to know; to turn in one's mind the thousand suppositions which make out of the hope itself one grief more. That is why those who are obliged to remain at home, and to wait, often suffer more than those who are in the thick of the fight.

The man at the front comes under the

care of the Red Cross, but only lately has thought been taken for the pitiful thousands at home. "For them," says the writer, "it was ever the same thing—"

> Watch and wait! Where is he? Is he alive? Perhaps he is suffering on the field of battle. Is he a prisoner in Germany? Is he in France? Or perhaps in Siberia, or in Africa? Who can tell me? The Red Cross, doubly merciful, has thought of those also who, tho protected from bullets, are a thousand times transpierced with the arrows of uncertainty.
>
> The "Agency for Prisoners of War" at Geneva had hardly been opened a few days, with some pine boards serving as tables, some chairs, some writing-materials, and some baskets, when the baskets, and twice as many more, were filled with letters from different belligerent countries.
>
> Those poor letters! Letters from Germany, letters from France, from Austria, from Belgium, fraternally mixed. All letters of anguish, coming more than 5,000 a day at first, and now, many times more.
>
> Here are a few extracts from some of them, not selected, but taken by chance:
>
> From a French nurse:
>
> "Gentlemen of the Agency of Prisoners of War:
>
> "I have had no news of my husband since the 22d of August. Is he prisoner, wounded, or dead?"
>
> From another:
>
> "My son, lieutenant in —— regiment, has been, it seems, grievously wounded at ——, where he has been abandoned. I beg you to find him. Enclosed find 20 francs for expenses. . . . . . ."
>
> Another:
>
> "Will you please transmit this letter to my husband, Captain ——, at X——, of whom I have had no news for two months?"
>
> From a poor woman:
>
> "Please find my husband; they have taken him into Russia. Will you, I beg of you, please to answer my poor letter!"
>
> From one little village of France a list of twelve soldiers was sent—disappeared. "Please find them."
>
> From a mother:
>
> "I have been informed that my son —— has been killed at the battle of ——; but is it certain? Please make a search."
>
> From another:
>
> "There is nothing more sorrowful for a mother than not to know, in times like these, where her son is."
>
> Another had received a card from a soldier, saying: "Your son has fallen," but she was unwilling to believe it. "Search!" Love has tenacious hope.

These and countless other letters like them has this society read, annotated, sorted, classified, listed, put in files, copied for distribution. The constant demands for information have been sent out to the various national committees of the Red Cross. Clues have been recorded, comparisons made, the letters answered, canceled, the files revised, and ever the letters pour in in greater and greater floods and daily the files grow larger. Out of all this the society gains an average of 50 per cent. of favorable replies for their applicants. The rest fail. They work on, satisfied with whatever salvage of despair and heartache is within their power. None of the workers

Mutt thought all tobaccos bit the tongue until Jeff brought home the "bacon"

THERE'S just one thing that makes a great cartooner—and that is not humor, but human nature. Bud Fisher must be a "regular feller" because he makes Mutt and Jeff so humanlike. There are lots of men who still think that all tobacco is alike and it's going to bite the lining out of your sound box—and that's all there is to it. But the world's full of Jeffs, too, who have taken our say-so that

PRINCE ALBERT

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can be smoked by men with mouths as tender as the toothache and that there's never a bite in a whole pailful of it. These fellows couldn't be pried loose from P. A. with a crowbar. Prince Albert never bit any man's tongue and it won't bite yours, because the bite has been taken out by a patented process controlled exclusively by us.

Don't go around tongue sore. Don't put the old jimmy pipe in cold storage. Get next to P. A. and know the joy of smoking real tobacco, all you want of it, as often as you please, one pipe after another or rolled up into home-made cigarettes, and no tongue soreness to pay for pleasure. Be a regular fellow —get wise to P. A.

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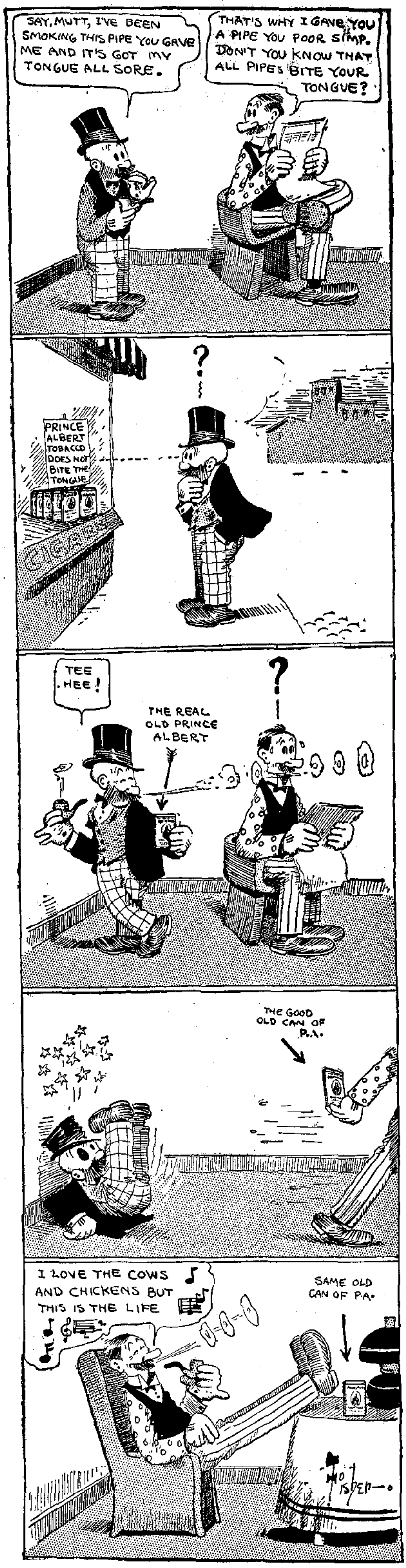
SAY, MUTT, I'VE BEEN SMOKING THIS PIPE YOU GAVE ME AND IT'S GOT MY TONGUE ALL SORE.
THAT'S WHY I GAVE YOU A PIPE YOU POOR SIMP. DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ALL PIPES BITE YOUR TONGUE?
PRINCE ALBERT TOBACCO DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE
?
CIGARS
TEE HEE!
THE REAL OLD PRINCE ALBERT
?
THE GOOD OLD CAN OF P.A.
I LOVE THE COWS AND CHICKENS BUT THIS IS THE LIFE
SAME OLD CAN OF P.A.

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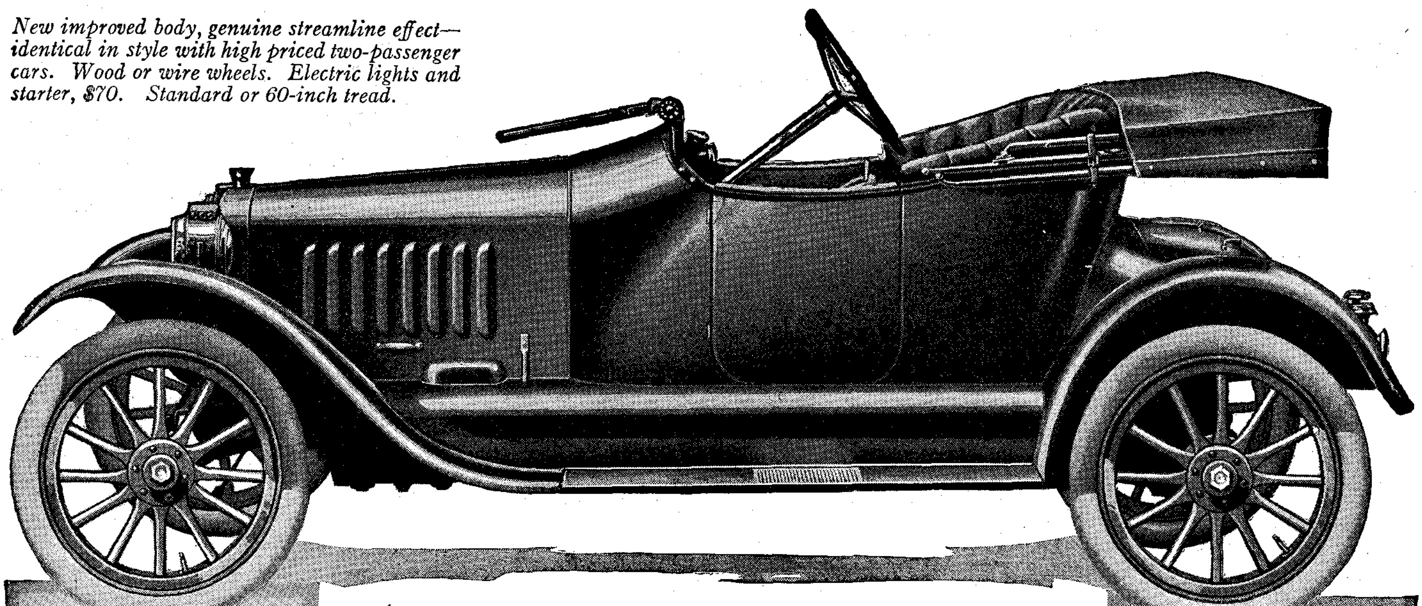
New improved body, genuine streamline effect—identical in style with high priced two-passenger cars. Wood or wire wheels. Electric lights and starter, $70. Standard or 60-inch tread.



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FOR the **first cost** of the Saxon places this sturdy car within reach of everyone. Its price is $395.

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Some folks wonder how we can possibly build for $395 a car that will do the things a Saxon will do. **Good design** is the answer—knowing how—having the right idea of what a light car should be and do, and then figuring out the best way to get these results at the lowest cost consistent with quality.

Our engineers had at their disposal all that has been learned about automobile building. They started from the beginning to design a light car for economical manufacture and upkeep.

For instance, they used, perhaps for the first time in this country, a high-speed motor. A few years ago it would have been impossible to build a motor the size of the Saxon and have it deliver adequate power. Today we have a Saxon motor at once light, powerful, efficient and very durable.

Saving 45 Parts at a Stroke

Saxon engineers found a method of spring suspension that makes a light car exceedingly comfortable to ride in and at the same time saves 45 parts. Think of it—45 parts saved by one idea of design.

And still more wonderful—the Saxon type vanadium springs provide the fullest riding comfort. No less than 15 higher priced cars have already adopted this type of springs.

And so on all through the car. By taking thought, we are able to offer for $395 a better automobile than could be bought only a few years ago for five times the price. Saxon is the **modern** car.

Saxon "Six" $785

For those who want a touring car, this five-passenger six-cylinder Saxon is truly an unusual value. It is generously roomy—in no sense a small car. It has 112-inch wheelbase, 32 x 3½-inch tires, 30-35 horsepower, high-speed motor, electric lights and starter as regular equipment, and many other unexpected features. And the price, too, is unexpected—$785 fully equipped.

See the Saxons at your dealer's or send to us for the latest issue of "Saxon Days."

What Saxon Owners Say

A year ago some might have called the Saxon "an experiment." But not today. It **has made good.** Read what these owners say:

"I am using my Saxon over rough roads which one week will be very muddy and the next sandy. It is standing up and is doing splendid work."—W. H. Hudson, Hereford, N. C.

"My Saxon has been driven 1800 miles—mostly through heavy sand and mud. I have only spent 15c for repairs. I average about 33 miles to the gallon. Recently I went through a mud hole where three large cars had been stuck and pulled out with horses."—George L. Jacobs, Marengo, Ia.

"My Saxon has given perfect satisfaction. I have been able to get 28 to 29 miles per gallon on an average run of 600 miles. Oil consumption runs from a pint to a quart to each 150 miles."—Mrs. L. A. Gulley, Champaign, Ill.

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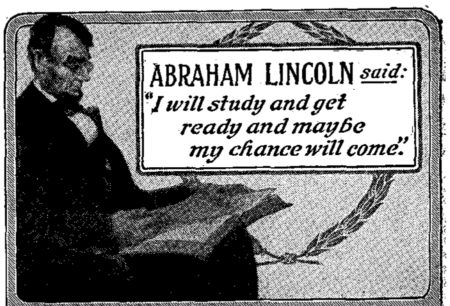
accepts a cent of pay. Switzerland is a nation of peace and active neutrality. These are patriots, as well as humanitarians.

The other society, says the writer, accomplishes a work even more pressing, if that be possible, than does the "Agency for Prisoners of War." We read:

> It finds civilians who have been scattered and lost in the panics, tumults, and confusions of the war. The society is called "The Woman's International Bureau of Inquiry." It was organized and is controlled by women, tho in their office which I have visited in Lausanne, there are almost as many men working as women. Still its conception and initiative are feminine, born of woman's feeling and mercy. Their own circular, sent out to other women's societies over the world, gives their aim and method better than my description could. Here it is:
>
> "Lausanne, ———, 1914.
>
> "We are living in a time of deep affliction and common anxiety. Our womanhood calls us to endeavor with our utmost strength to alleviate the sufferings and griefs of hundreds of families who, on account of the war, are without news of their relations and friends.
>
> "We have founded a 'Women's International Bureau of Inquiry,' in order to bring missing relatives in touch with one another. Our appeal for the cooperation of international women's societies will, we hope, bring us the help which is necessary in our enterprise and which will honor the solidarity of our womanhood, which is so dear to us.
>
> "Therefore, we are asking you, Madam, if your society would be prepared to assist us in our work in whichever way you consider best. We should welcome lists of missing persons and would, in return, furnish such lists for your benefit. May we ask you to fill in the enclosed form of questions and return it to us at your earliest convenience?
>
> "It would be most helpful if the existence and aim of our society could be published, not only in your own most valuable journal, but also in the columns of the newspapers of your country.
>
> "Should your own society be unable to cooperate with us, we should be grateful if you could put us into touch with some one who is likely to do so.
>
> "Thanking you in advance for your kindly interest,
>
> "Faithfully yours,
> "For the Committee—
> "A. Girardet-Vielle, *Pres.*"
>
> A blank form is enclosed containing space for names of missing persons supposed to be in the locality where the card is sent. It adds the direction to duplicate the form and send it to all priests, pastors, committees of benevolent societies, police, etc., who may be able to help in the search.
>
> So far, there are in Europe alone over fifty affiliated societies helping, as well as private persons returned to their villages, whose recognition of the names is invaluable. The convents also are an invaluable help.
>
> Some conception of the immense humanitarian importance of this bureau can be got from a few of the cases which have been given me, at my request, by Mr. Socec, the indispensable man of the bureau, who is thoroughly familiar with seven of the European languages and the manners and customs of the countries and their colonies.
>
> At the outbreak of the war there was a little family in Belgium consisting of a father and mother and three children. The oldest was a boy of four, the next was less than three, and the youngest thirteen months. When the Belgians were called to arms, the mother was very sick and the father was compelled to join his regiment. The mother died, and in one of the panics the children became scattered and lost. The father was seriously wounded in the head and recovered consciousness in a London hospital. His first question was about the mother and children. The case came before the bureau for search. It was found that the mother had died, but so far not the slightest trace has been found of the children. They were so young that even the four-year-old may not know or remember his name. The hope is that they may be found in some convent, tho they may have been drowned in the floods, or died of starvation or exposure. Mr. Socec himself sent out over a hundred inquiries, but so far has been unable to learn whether they are alive or dead. In the meanwhile messages come from the hospital surgeon in London. "The father is in such a condition through worry that I can do little for him until some news is obtained of his children."
>
> An odd case is that of an old woman of ninety-eight, whom the society succeeded in finding in southern France. She had no memory of how she got there. Another case is that of an old woman and her three sons. They fled on the approach of the Germans to Louvain. The society found the old mother in Holland and the three sons scattered in England.
>
> Two little girls, one of seven, the other of nine years, fled from a convent in Roubaix, near Lille. The society located one in Mülhausen, Alsace, and the other in southern France. They were restored to their parents.
>
> There is one case I recall, which had, to me, at least, a gleam of humor in the midst of, or rather at the end of, much distressful distraction. A well-to-do family fled in haste from Brussels on the approach of the Germans. They were able to leave in an automobile, and made for the coast, intending to take ship for England. The arrangement was made that the father was to take special charge of the safety of one of the children, the mother of another, and the nurse of a third. In the crowd and confusion on the quay, the groups became scattered and saw no more of each other. The society came to a knowledge of the case through a letter from a distracted father begging for assistance in finding his family. Another letter came from a distracted mother, making the same request. They were both mailed from the same city. Upon investigation the society found the whole family in the same place, Folkestone, where they had been for three weeks without coming across each other.
>
> Mr. Socec told me that some of the refugees were located in Africa and in the colonies. How did they become so scattered? It is hard to say, except that an unreasoning panic seized them, and that they simply fled anywhere. Whole villages would suddenly be seized with fright. Some, thirty or forty miles from the invading armies and out of earshot of the guns, would all at once, and suddenly, simply fly. Strange to say, other villages would be found with the population practically intact while the shells were falling in


ABRAHAM LINCOLN *said:*
"*I will study and get ready and maybe my chance will come.*"

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Born in a log cabin, Abraham Lincoln had little chance to acquire an education. But he was determined to succeed. "Some day," he said, "my chance *will* come." So he studied and got ready. And his chance *DID* come.

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Plumbing & Steam Fitting
Gas Engines
Civil Service
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Stenography & Typewriting
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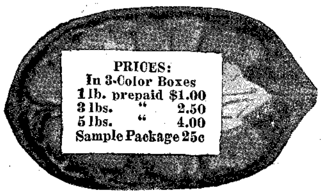
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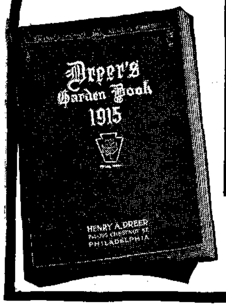

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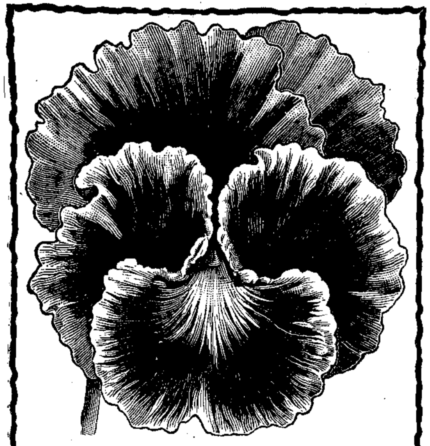

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the street. There is no accounting for it. It simply happened so. . . . . . .

What is the proportion of success in this work? Mr. Socec says that they bring together, or into communication, at least, on an average, about twenty families a day.

TRACKING THE ELUSIVE TRUNK

THE customs officials on the steamship wharves in New York Harbor fared badly last year. For long years had they rejoiced in mountainous heaps of fat trunks, bulging with dutiable mysteries that might be haled forth and strewn about until the whole dock was one bewildering revel of personal effects. But last year the trunks and bags and suitcases came straggling in in pitifully small numbers. Fifteen thousand pieces and more never came at all. At first the customs men grieved hopelessly over their loss. They were inconsolable. But this was only at first. Finally they were content to wait. They still had little to do, but were patient, foreseeing a happy future. And this is all due to a little whisper that has come to them of the activities in Europe of one Edward Page Gaston, American, late Trunk Tracer in Chief for the Continents of America and Europe. He is a hero of a unique description, claims the New York *Press*. Of his courage and valor there is no room for doubt, altho—

He has not captained a submarine and sunk the enemies' battle-ships nor has held a bridge with a machine gun against a squadron of cavalry.

He has not even picked off scouts from a miry trench or winged a *Taube's* pilot. He really hasn't had a thing to do with the wallow and the blood and the hate of the great war across the waters. But he has done what no one else had the sheer nerve and initiative to essay, not for himself, but for others. And it is for this real heroism—this acting on his own responsibility and daring so to act—that thousands of American citizens are praising Edward Page Gaston to-day. He is the man who has rescued from war-stricken Germany many thousands of trunks, suitcases, and packages which were abandoned last August by American tourists when the iron hand of the army took the railroads of the country for its own.

To you who were not abroad last summer, the rescue of a few million dollars' worth of American baggage may not seem a very heroic deed. But had you been caught in the maelstrom of mobilization and found yourself wrenched from your whole traveling outfit, you might feel different about it.

The lost-baggage situation was something intensely practical. It stared people in the face. Those 25,000 pieces of American baggage simply had to be recovered—that was the consensus of opinion. That was the conclusion at which Ambassador Page arrived, upon consulting with several prominent railroad men from the United States who were then in London.

Like the Pied Piper of Hamelin before the Town Council, Edward Page Gaston walked in upon the gentlemen in discussion

GARDEN TALKS

THE GARDEN BOOK-SHELF

This is the time when we who are devoted to gardening are enjoying the pleasures of planning. The glowing logs in the hearth fire give play to our imagination. We picture the development of the grounds out of doors now locked by frost. We are apt to pick one of those charming books on horticulture from the library table and beguile the long winter evenings in reading and study about plantings and landscape work. One of the most devoted horticulturists has made the following selection from the big assortment of such volumes. Whether you are experienced or only a tyro in gardening, these books will be found equally helpful.

Title	Author	Price	Publisher
"A Garden with House Attached"	Brooks	$1.50	Badger
"A Plea for Hardy Plants"	Elliott	1.60	Doubleday
"A Woman's Hardy Garden"	Ely	1.75	Macmillan
"Another Hardy Garden Book"	Ely	1.75	Macmillan
"Book of the Wild Garden"	Fitzherb't	1.00	John Lane
"Common Sense Gardens"	Sewell	2.00	Grafton P's
"Gardening for Beginners"	Cook	3.75	Scribner's
"Gardens of England, in Midland and Eastern Counties"	Holme	8.00	John Lane
"Gardens of England, in Northern Counties"	Holme	3.00	John Lane
"Gardens of England, in Southern and Western Counties"	Holme	5.00	John Lane
"Gardening for Pleasure"	Henderson	1.50	Orange J'd
"Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens"	Albee	1.60	Henry Holt
"Landscape Gardening"	Kemp	1.50	John Wiley
"American Flower Garden"	Blanchan	5.00	Doubleday
"The Amateur Garden"	Cable	1.50	Scribner's
"How to Make a Vegetable Garden"	Fullerton	2.00	Doubleday
"The Well-Considered Garden"	King	2.00	Scribner's
"What England Can Teach Us About Gardening"	Miller	4.00	Doubleday
"Our Garden Flowers"	Keeler	2.00	Scribner's
"New Gardening"	Wright	2.00	Doubleday
"The Seasons in a Flower Garden"	Shelton	1.00	Scribner's
"Landscape Gardening"	Parsons	3.50	Putnam's
"Little Gardens"	Skinner	1.25	Appletons'
"Manual of Gardening"	Bailey	2.00	Macmillan
"Ornamental Gardening for Americans"	Long	1.50	Orange J'd
"The Book of the Cottage Garden"	Thonger	1.00	John Lane
"The English Flower Garden"	Robinson	6.00	Scribner's
"The Flower Garden"	Bennett	1.50	Doubleday
"The Formal Garden in England"	Blomfield	3.00	Macmillan
"The Garden and its Accessories"	Underw'd	1.00	Little Bro'n
"The Garden Beautiful"	Robinson	3.00	Scribner's
"The Garden that I Love"	Austin	2.00	Macmillan
"The Garden, You and I"	Wright	1.50	Macmillan
"The Landscape Gardening Book"	Tabor	2.00	Winston
"The Rescue of an Old Place"	Robbins	1.25	Houghton
"The Seasons in a Flower Garden"	Shelton	1.00	Scribner's
"How to Make a Flower Garden"		1.60	Doubleday
"The Rose Book"	Thomas	2.00	Funk & Wagnalls
"The Ideal Garden"	Thomas	2.00	Funk & Wagnalls
"Rock Gardening for Amateurs"	Thomas	2.00	Funk & Wagnalls
"Vegetable Gardening"	Watts	1.75	Orange J'd
"The Landscape Beautiful"	Waugh	2.00	Orange J'd
"Flowers—How to Grow Them"	Rexford	.50	Penn Pub.
"The Garden Library" (13 vols.)	Each	1.10	Doubleday

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assembled at precisely the opportune moment.

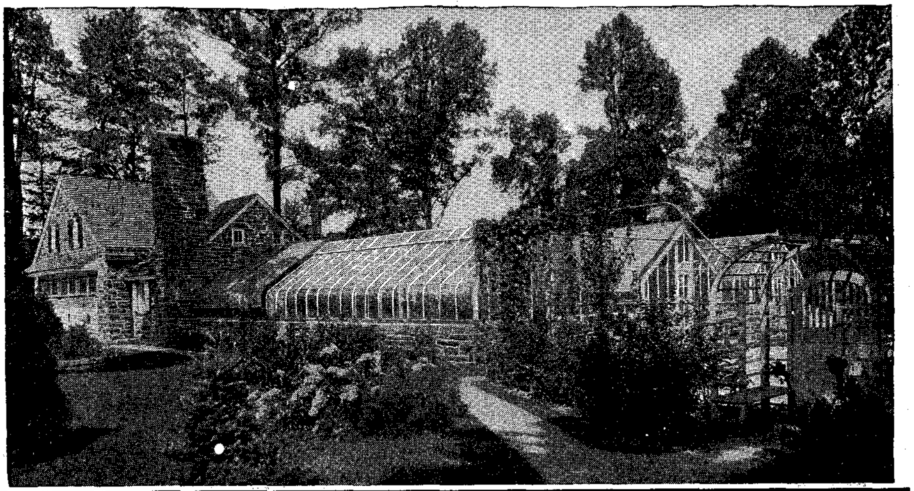
"Gentlemen," he said, "I will get the baggage and have it shipped back. I will go to the Kaiser, if necessary. I can do it."

The determination and earnestness of the Illinois man—for he is an American, it has since developed—struck home. The Ambassador promised diplomatic assistance and one of the large express companies backed the knight of the baggage with a money-belt of German coin. With 5,000 German marks around his waist and a single courier in his company, Gaston set out from Folkestone, England, on his expedition to penetrate to Germany's four corners and secure an immediate return of the 25,000 trunks left there by Americans.

Since that day, says the New York *Evening Sun*, Gaston's trip has been, in its details, a mystery:

> No one knows just where he has been, what high and mighty officials he has seen. From letters he has sent his mother and sister in this country, he is likely never to tell. "I have some plans," he first wrote them just nine days before he got away. Letters since have hinted at many diplomatic adventures and experiences that can never be revealed, episodes that would form interesting reading. All that is definite is that, somehow, working underground in a score of different places, he has made it possible for the "lost baggage" to come forward steadily. He may even have carried out his threat and have seen the Kaiser. Nobody can say he has not.
>
> There are odd trails of Page Gaston everywhere. He has popped in and out of cities. He was arrested in Berlin and held for several days. A photograph that has reached here shows him contentedly standing in the center of a heap of rescued baggage on the dock at Rotterdam. This is the first instalment of the "lost" baggage. Dr. Henry Van Dyke helped him in The Hague. He was also in Ostend. Rumor places him now and again in Cologne and Coblenz. He is known to have been in some sort of consultation with high authorities at Berlin, and, it is said, tho the story has not been confirmed, nor can it be, that somehow he got papers that allowed him to pass freely into places absolutely forbidden to German civilians.
>
> Gaston is supposed to have worked very cleverly on the intelligence of those high in power in Germany and to have made them see that it would be of the utmost value for Germany to please the American people by offering every facility for their representative to collect the personal property that they had to leave behind. Whether this was the actual line of argument he took can not be told, but it has been discovered that word went out through secret channels to baggage-masters, railroad, and steamship officials to aid him in every way. It is known that at times without trouble he was able to commandeer baggage-wagons when the business of a city was blocked. But Gaston will not, it is likely, ever write his story.

The Press tells the story generally supposed to explain his success in Germany. He had just visited Cologne and had fought his way through the rampart of trunks that stood more than twenty feet high in the cathedral chancel. From there he went



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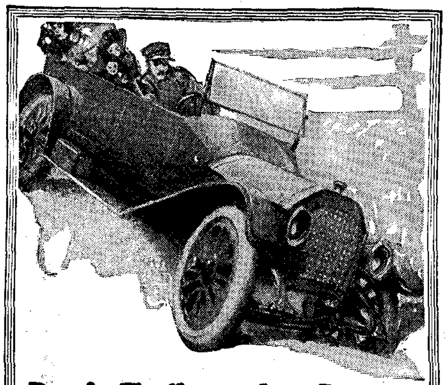

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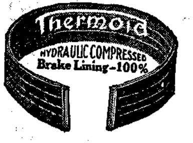

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on to Berlin, where, as has been said, he fell into hot water. We read that

> He had not been in the city long before he became conscious that some one was following. He felt that he was being watched, and accordingly tried to be especially free and open in his movements. But it was of no use; in a few days the blow fell. He was dragged off to prison by the German military police, who insisted that he was a British spy. Protesting did no good. His trunk-gathering went a-glimmering, and he watched the inside of a jail for the next twenty-four hours until finally Ambassador Gerard established his identity at Washington and promptly secured his release. Along with the profuse apologies of the officials went a favor very seldom granted to foreigners—a free pass over all of the Government railways.
>
> This last stroke of fortune was the only one needed to complete his equipment for accomplishing his task. He proceeded to journey over the Empire and hurry the work of rescuing the vast quantities of baggage. And with the hearty cooperation of Germany, he has finished.

It was truly a labor of Hercules, but, we learn from the British news columns, it has not contented Mr. Gaston. From London, where he is well known as the European manager for this company, Mr. Gaston has just started on his fourth expedition into Germany, this time primarily to distribute British relief to Britons still held within the Prussian Empire. Says the London *Morning Post:*

> He estimates that there are at the present time nearly 20,000 British subjects held as prisoners in the various fortresses, prison camps, and hospitals, which latter number 400. At Doeberitz camp, near Berlin, there are about 9,000 British military and naval inmates. At Zossen Mr. Gaston found among the 17,000 French and Russians an unreported party of thirty British privates. At Erfurt he visited 210 privates and non-commissioned officers confined among 10,000 French, Russians, Algerians, Moroccans, and other prisoners; at Halle he was given facilities with the nine British officers and four privates taken captive during the operations about Antwerp; and at Marseburg he found 193 men of the Gordon Highlanders and other regiments who have recently arrived in that large camp, containing at the present time about 12,000 prisoners from among the Allies.
>
> At Torgau Mr. Gaston enjoyed special privileges for an extended stay among the 236 military officers and the twenty privates who act as their servants at that fortress on the Elbe. They are quartered with a larger number of prominent French officers, who are teaching some of the British French and learning English in turn.
>
> Mr. Gaston has also made visits to the civil camps at Spandau and Ruhleben, Berlin, there being confined 3,200 British civilians of all classes at the latter place at the time of his last visit. While the quarters are at present overcrowded and the dietary was not entirely satisfactory, he looks forward to conditions improving at that race-course camp in the near future. He gives the highest praise to the efficient internal organization which has been formed by each of the twelve barracks of prisoners electing a captain from among their number. The committee of captains has organized a volunteer police force, post-office, parcel service, etc., and their relations with the German commandant and other officials are so good that Mr. E. M. Trinks, the head of the prisoners' organization, is permitted to make shopping expeditions unattended in Berlin. This prisoners' council decides primarily upon the punishment meted out for infractions of discipline.
>
> It is proposed to arrange for a new relief-base in Western Germany at some convenient point, probably on the Rhine, whence a motor service could operate for carrying regular supplies to the various fortresses and camps in that region; and by rail throughout Germany and Belgium. In this undertaking he has promise of influential support. Mr. Gaston holds that a thoroughly organized relief campaign in the field is an absolute necessity if the British prisoners are to exist in a fair degree of comfort during the present winter. Yet the position of the average British prisoner is a favorable one as compared with the lot of the average French, Belgian, or Russian prisoner, whose Governments have not as yet taken the prompt and effective relief policy which he says has been adopted by Sir Edward Grey and Earl Kitchener. He has, therefore, put forward in high circles abroad a proposal that both British prisoners and those of the other nationalities alike should come within the scope of a widely reaching relief plan.

BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE

TO any one who cares for modern day romance and the great true fairy-tales of science and mechanics that the thinkers and inventors of to-day can weave, there would probably be no more fascinating spot to be found than one well back of the German line of advance, where the hard work is done that makes it possible for that edge of flame to the south to eat its way into the flesh and iron of the enemy. There would be fascination behind the lines of any up-to-date army, but, if we may judge from the account of a writer to the New York *Times*, there would not be that same sense of enchanting unreality which German efficiency in method and workmanship, in its uncanny certainty and silent power, gives to the onlooker. The writer rides a long journey through part of Belgium, Luxemburg, and eastern France, and tho the day drags out interminably, its hours are lightened with interest for the traveler by the constant moving picture that passes by on the west-bound track. Freight-train after freight-train puffs past, bearing all manner of things—

> Fresh consignments of raw material—men and ammunition—being rushed to the firing-line to be ground out into victories. The first shipment we pass is an infantry battalion—first, ten flat cars loaded with baggage, ammunition, provision-wagons, and field-kitchens, the latter already with fire lighted and soup cooking as the long train steams slowly along, for the trenches are only fifty miles away, and the Germans make a point of sending their troops into battle with full stomachs.

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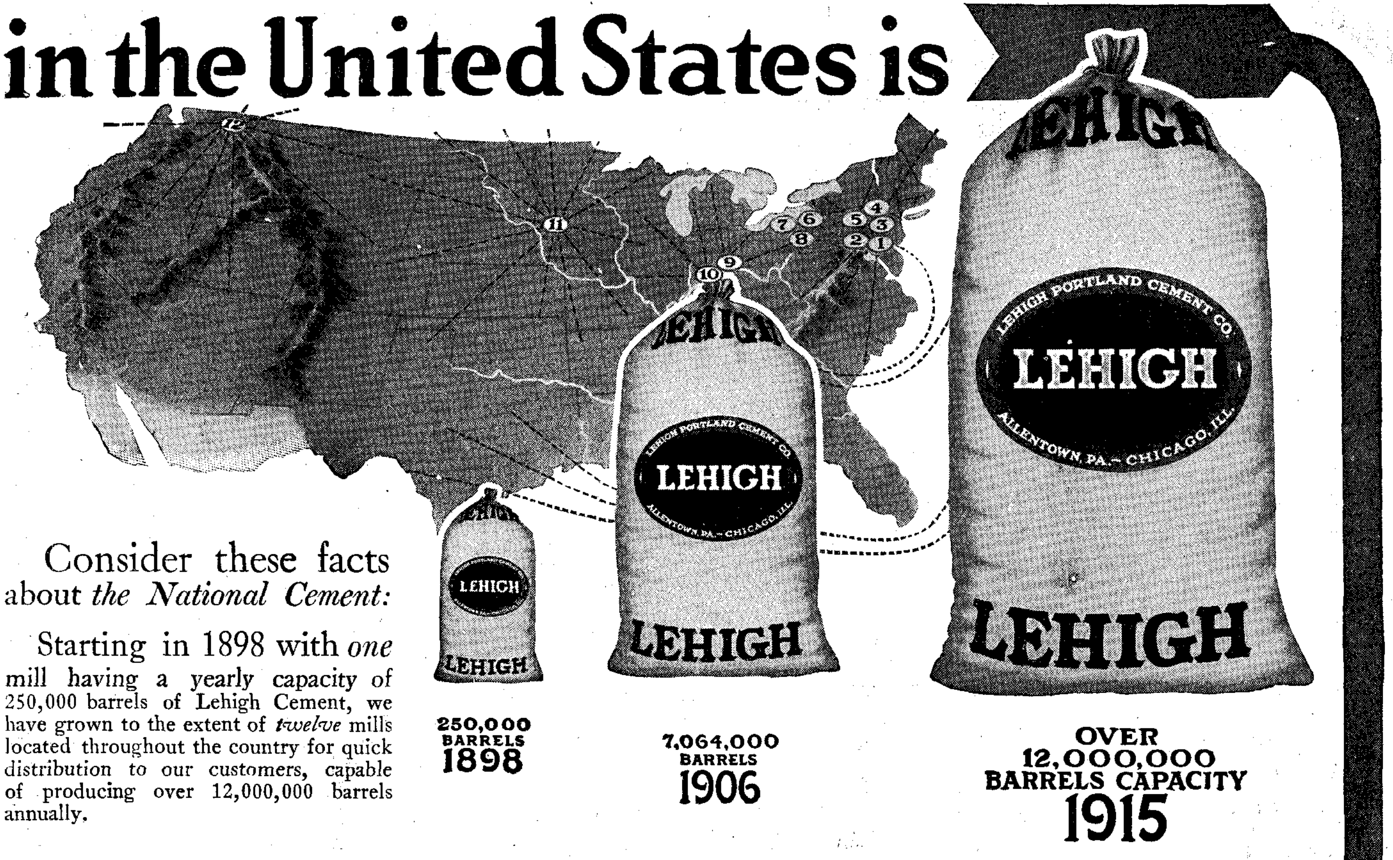
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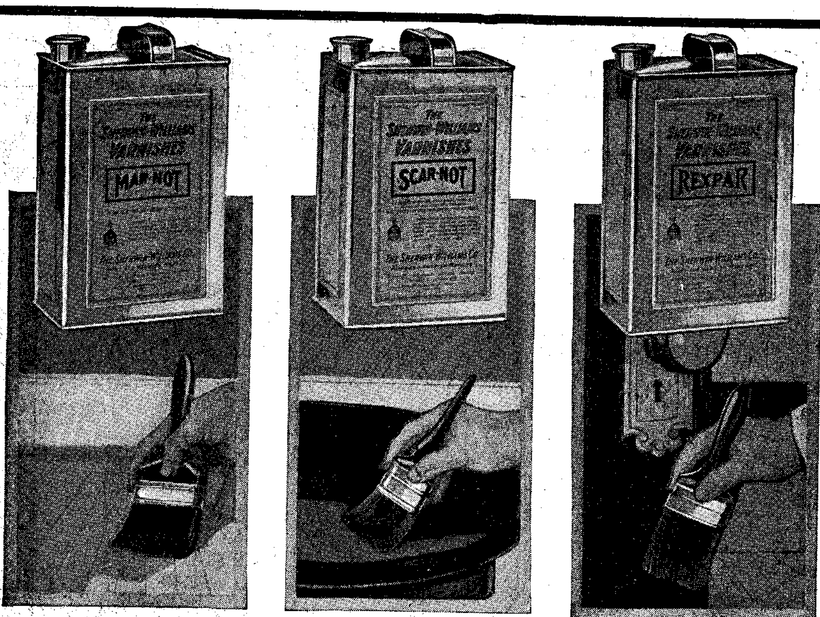

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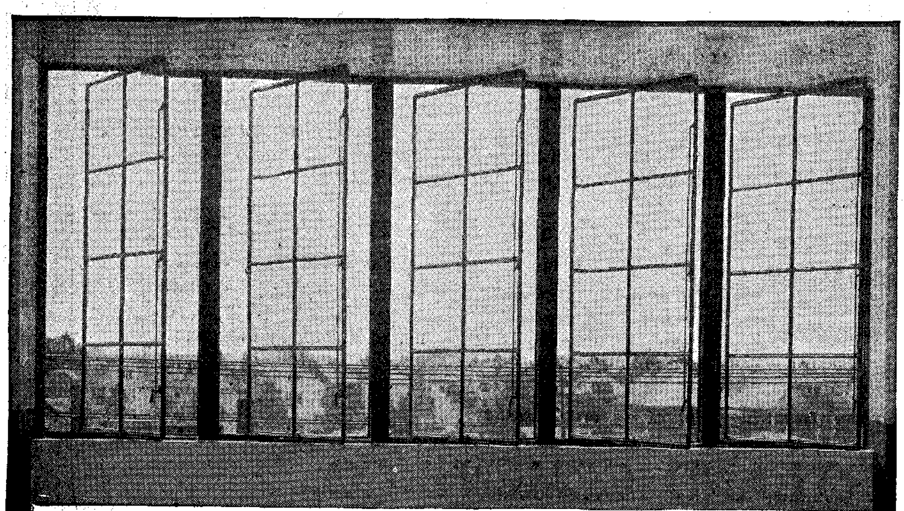

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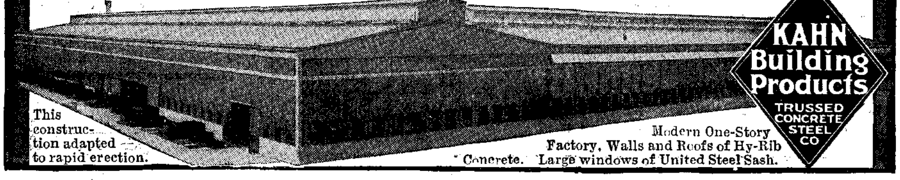

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After the flat cars come thirty box cars, all decorated with green branches and scrawled over with chalked witticisms at the expense of the French and Russians. The men cheer as our train passes. A few kilometers farther, backed on to a siding, is a train of some twenty flat cars, each loaded with a touring-car. Then we pass a battery of artillery on flat cars, the guns still garlanded with flowers; then a short freight-train—six cars loaded with nothing but spare automobile-tires—then a long train of heavy motor-trucks, then more infantry trains, then an empty hospital-train going back for another load, then a train of gasoline-tank cars, more cheering infantry, more artillery, another empty hospital-train, a pioneer train, a score of flat cars loaded with long, heavy piles, beams, steel girders, bridge spans, and lumber, then a passenger-train load of German railway officials and servants going to operate the railways toward the coast, more infantry, food-trains, ammunition-trains, train-loads of railway-tracks already bolted to metal ties and merely needing to be laid down and pieced together, and so on in endless succession all through France and through Belgium. The two-track road, shaky in spots, especially when crossing rivers, is being worked to capacity, and how well the huge traffic is handled is surprizing even to an American commuter.

Our fast train stops at the mouth of a tunnel, then crawls ahead charily, for the French, before retreating, dynamited the tunnel. One track has been cleared, but the going is still bad. To keep it from being blocked again by falling débris the Germans have dug clean through the top of the hill, opening up a deep well of light into the tunnel. Looking up, you see a pioneer company in once cream-colored, now dirty-colored fatigue uniform still digging away and terracing the sides of the big hole to prevent slides.

Half an hour later we go slow again in crossing a new wooden bridge over the Meuse—only one track as yet. It took the German pioneers nearly a week to build the substitute for the old steel railway bridge dynamited by the French, whose four spans lie buckled up in the river. The pioneers are at work driving piles to carry a second track. The process is interesting. A forty-man-power pile-driver is rigged upon the bow end of a French river-barge with forty soldiers tugging at forty strands of the main rope. The "gang" foreman, a captain in field-gray, stands on the river bank and bellows the word of command. Up goes the heavy iron weight; another command, and down it drops on the pile. It looks like a painfully slow process, but the bridges are rebuilt just the same.

Further on, a variety of interest is furnished in a squad of French prisoners being marched along the road. Then a spot of ant-hill-like activity where a German railway company is at work building a new branch line, hundreds of them having pickaxes and making the dirt fly. You half expect to see a swearing Irish foreman. It looks like home—all except the inevitable officer (distinguished by revolver and field-glass) shouting commands.

The intense activity of the Germans in rebuilding the torn-up railroads and pushing ahead new strategic lines is one of the most interesting features of a tour now in France. I was told that they had pushed the railroad work so far that they were able to ship men and ammunition almost up to the fortified trenches. The Germanization of the railroads here has been completed by the importation of station superintendents, station-hands, track-walkers, etc., from the Fatherland. The stretch over which we are traveling, for example, is in charge of Bavarians. The Bavarian and German flags hang out at every French station we pass. German signs everywhere, even German time. It looks as if they thought to stay forever.

Now we creep past a long hospital-train, full this time, which has turned out on a siding to give us the right of way—perhaps thirty all-steel cars—each fitted with two tiers of berths, eight to a side, sixteen to a car. Every berth is taken. One car is fitted up as an operating-room, but fortunately no one is on the operating-table as we crawl past. Another car is the private office of the surgeon in charge of the train. He is sitting at a big desk receiving reports from the orderlies. During the day we pass six of these splendidly appointed new all-steel hospital-trains, all full of wounded. Some of them are able to sit up in their bunks and take a mild interest in us. Once, by a queer coincidence, we simultaneously pass the wounded going one way and cheering, fresh troops going the other.

THE DERIVATION OF WAR-TERMS

THERE is a certain romantic interest in the consideration of the etymological history of war-terms. In running over the current expressions, as we meet them in the daily newspapers, a curious interchange of root and derivative is shown, whereby we see that nearly every nation has "taken prisoner" in its own tongue an expression which at one time or another was the possession of a hostile, or at least alien, nation. There are, of course, some exceptions, notably in the case of the word "shrapnel," which is not, as might be supposed, a German word at all, but belongs rightfully to the English, being the name of its inventor, a colonel in the British Army. Some words, like the word "war," have been in a manner "gentlemen adventurers," fighting under many flags, and coming down to us through the militant vocabularies of many nations. "War" itself began, it must be confest, in Germany in the guise of the old Germanic noun "*werra*." It appeared subsequently in Spain and Italy as "*guerra*," and in France as "*guerre*." Of other like histories the New York *American* informs us substantially as follows:

> Sword, musket, grenadier, dragoon, are all alien terms. "Grenadier" is generally supposed to come from the French. The word is, however, of Spanish birth, and originally was "*granadero*," the soldier owing his name to the hand-grenade with which he was armed. This, in the Spanish, was termed "*granada*," or pomegranate, presumably from its shape.
>
> The word "musket" has an Italian derivation, "*moschetto*," which was really a species of small sparrow-hawk. In ancient times and in the Middle Ages the name "musket" was used to designate a small mortar which threw arrows. When gunpowder was invented a small cannon was baptized "musket," and later the rifle of the ordinary

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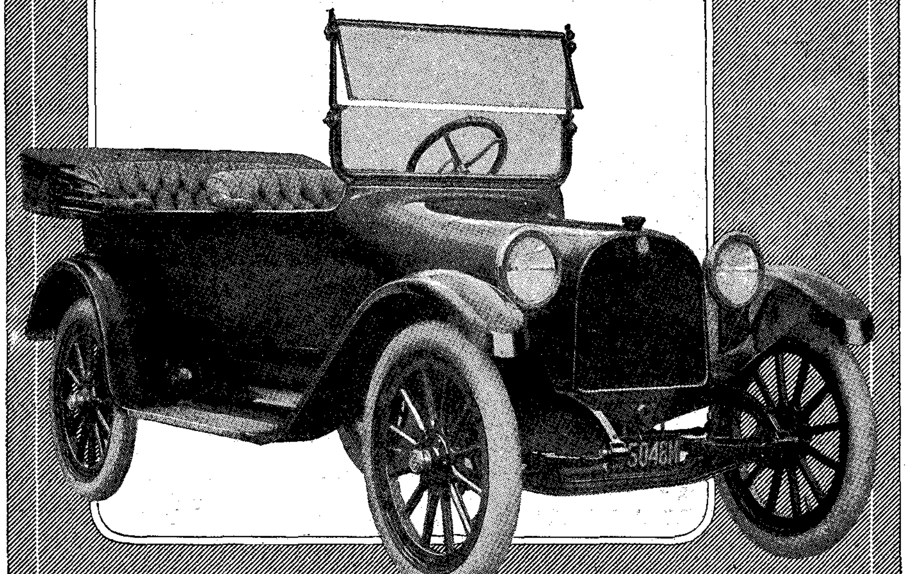

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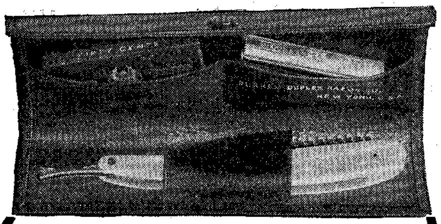

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infantryman earned the name, while the whole unit was called "musketeers."

Both "dragoon" and "cuirassier" come from the French. The dragoons had a dragon painted on their shields, and the cuirassiers carried a breast protection made of copper—in French "*cuivre.*"

"Hussar" comes from the Hungarian word "*husz,*" which means "twenty." The force derived its name from the fact that long ago every twentieth recruit in Hungary was placed in one of the mounted regiments.

The uhlans owe their name to the Turks. It comes from the Turkish word "*oglan,*" youth.

"Sword," in spite of its debt to Spanish craftsmanship, comes to us originally from the Anglo-Saxon "*sweord,*" but "pistol" is from the Italian town Pistoja, which was famous in the Middle Ages for its arms-factories.

The bayonet takes its name from the French town Bayonne, where the inventor lived some 125 years ago.

"Howitzer" is derived from the Czech word "*houfinice,*" a wooden apparatus used in ancient times for the purpose of throwing stones. We meet with the word also in the Hussite War, in the fifteenth century, where the weapon figures as "*hauffnitz.*"

The officer's rank of major comes more or less directly from the Latin comparative of *magnus,* meaning great or high.

Our curiously pronounced "colonel" is actually quite un-English, being inherited from the Italian, where "*colonnello,*" the diminutive of *colonna* (Latin, *columna*), or "column," came to signify not only a column of stone, but a column of men as well; and the commander of a "little column" was given the title of his command.

THE LAST ARMISTICE

THE recent official order of the German Government that all soldiers were hereafter forbidden to "fraternize with the enemy" was successful in provoking many sardonic sallies, but few who appreciated its pitiful humor could help a further sadder reflection, in comparing the artificiality of modern warfare with the intense humanness of those instances of fraternal spirit shown between the men of neighboring hostile entrenchments. Many new stories are echoing daily the same thought, that war is business, but that after business hours the warrior becomes again the human being, akin to all other humans, whatever uniform they wear. The New York *Call* gives space to an incident in point, narrated by a French officer in a letter to his American *fiancée* in Paris. The letter is not long, and ends abruptly in the course of a reference to the failing light and the roar of guns. The officer wrote as he lay, fatally wounded, on the field, and the letter was found at his side by a Red Cross detachment that arrived a little too late. The letter runs as follows:

> There are two other men lying near me, and I do not think there is much hope for them, either. One is an officer of a Scottish regiment, and the other a private in the uhlans. They were struck down after me,

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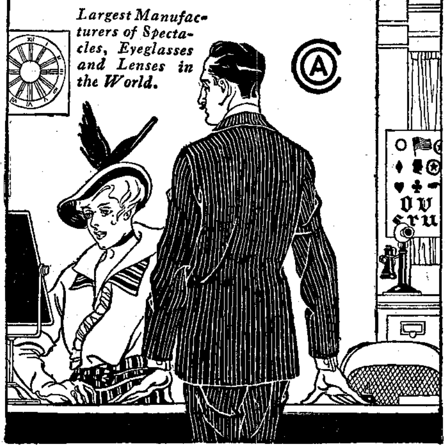

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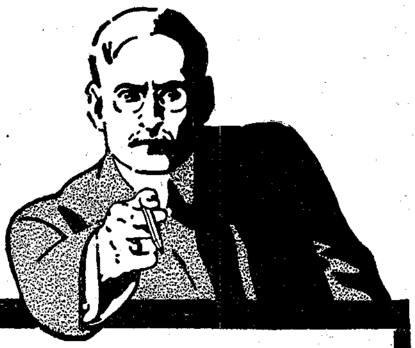

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and, when I came to myself, I found them bending over me, rendering first aid.

The Britisher was pouring water down my throat from his flask, while the German was endeavoring to stanch my wound with an antiseptic preparation served out to them by their medical corps. The Highlander had one of his legs shattered, and the German had several pieces of shrapnel buried in his side.

In spite of their own sufferings, they were trying to help me, and when I was fully conscious again the German gave us a morphia injection and took one himself. His medical corps had also provided him with the injection and the needle, together with printed instructions for its use.

After the injection, feeling wonderfully at ease, we spoke of the lives we had lived before the war. We all spoke English, and we talked of the women we had left at home. Both the German and the Britisher had only been married a year. . . . . . .

I wondered, and I suppose the others did, why we had fought one another at all. I looked at the Highlander, who was falling asleep, exhausted, and in spite of his drawn face and mud-stained uniform, he looked the embodiment of freedom. Then I thought of the tricolor of France and all that France had done for liberty. Then I watched the German who had ceased to speak. He had taken a prayer-book from his knapsack and was trying to read a service for soldiers wounded in battle.

FIGHTING WITHOUT HATE

COMPARING the harsh and violent statements of the armchair diplomatists and fighters at home with the simple, human letters that come back from the men at the front, one is tempted to wonder why it is that so many of these really bloodthirsty patriots have apparently been deprived of the chance to wear out their wrath upon the field? For there is yet to appear an authentic letter from a private or officer on either side that contains a tithe of the virulence and bitterness shown in the statements and writing of many non-combatants. Referring to the letter of a young officer, in the London *Times*, the New York *Tribune* remarks that in his mildness and honest appreciation of the enemy he "makes an odd contrast with the haters, German and English, who are doing their hating at home, safely beyond the reach of shell or bayonet," and quotes from the letter as follows:

> One wonders, when one sees a German face to face, is this really one of those devils who wrought such devastation—for devastation they have surely wrought. You can hardly believe it, for he seems much the same as other soldiers. I can assure you that out here there is none of that insensate hatred that one hears about.
>
> Just to give you some idea of what I mean, the other night four German snipers were shot on our wire. The next night our men went out and brought one in who was near and get-at-able and buried him. They did it with just the same reverence and sadness as they do to our own dear fellows. I went to look at the grave the next morning, and one of the most uncouth-looking

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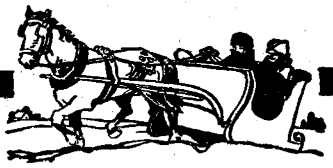

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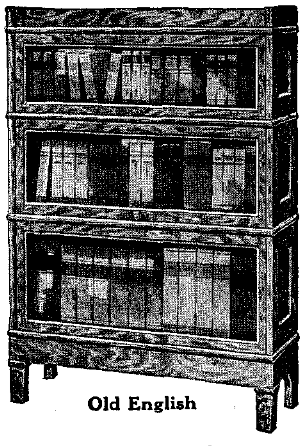

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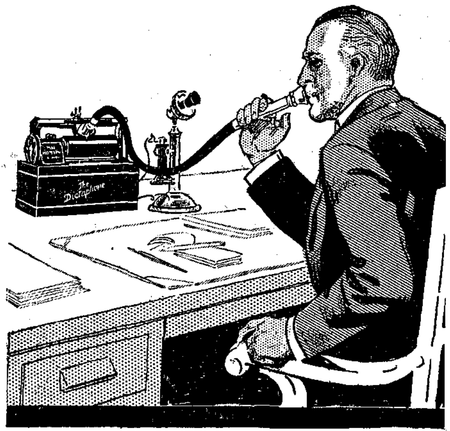

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men in my company had placed a cross at the head of the grave, and had written on it:

> "Here lies a German.
> We don't know his name.
> He died bravely fighting
> For his Fatherland."

And under that, "*got mitt uns*" (*sic*), that being the highest effort of all the men at German. Not bad for a bloodthirsty Briton, eh? Really that shows the spirit.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL GOOSE-STEP

THE average American tourist, the hairs of whose head have stood on end at his first awful experience with that thunderous marching salute, the German "goose-step," may well have imagined that the "psychological effect" of it was to cast ungovernable panic upon the ranks of the oncoming enemy. In truth, however, the explanation is somewhat more subtle. It is, we learn from the Boston *Herald*, the effect of the step on the German soldier himself that has been the reason for its perpetuation. A Government that includes in its military program both motor-driven incinerators to dispose of the dead and also motor-reapers and harvesters with which to gather in the crops in the hostile territory in its possession, does not forget so self-evident a feature as the psychology of its human machine. The use of the goose-step dates far back, but—

> The step has not survived merely as an ancient custom. Germans cherish old ways, but not to the hurt of their armies. Nor has it survived because the Germans can not see the grotesqueness of it. A people that can put out such papers as the *Fliegende Blätter* can be relied on to see the funny side of anything short of actual war. Why then should a nation that fines an infantryman for lacking one hobnail in one shoe teach every soldier, even with special ladder-exercises in every barrack yard, a purely formal step, laborious, ludicrous, unnatural?
>
> The reason lies in a practical psychology. The world had not waited for theorists like Professor James to tell it how emotion follows the bodily state and how the mind's tone and action take measure from the body's attitude and tension; for centuries, observers have known that courage rises with muscular effort and that mental poise grows steady as breathing deepens. The same reason then that led our own drill-masters, four and five generations ago, to direct particularly that the soldier stand "straight and firm upon his feet" is to-day the reason why the German officers train their soldiers in these leg movements with knees straight or preferably bent back. The use of the unflexed leg in the goose-step is but incidental; the main purpose of the step is to bring into consciousness and under immediate control the soldier's physical support.
>
> The general who told his wabbling legs that they would shake still harder if they knew where he was taking them, illustrated the lack of just that bodily teamplay that the German drill seeks first of all. The exaggerated goose-step will hold its own so long as German officers believe that consciously firm knees have a wholesome effect on a soldier's state of mind.

THE ADMIRABLE BROCARD

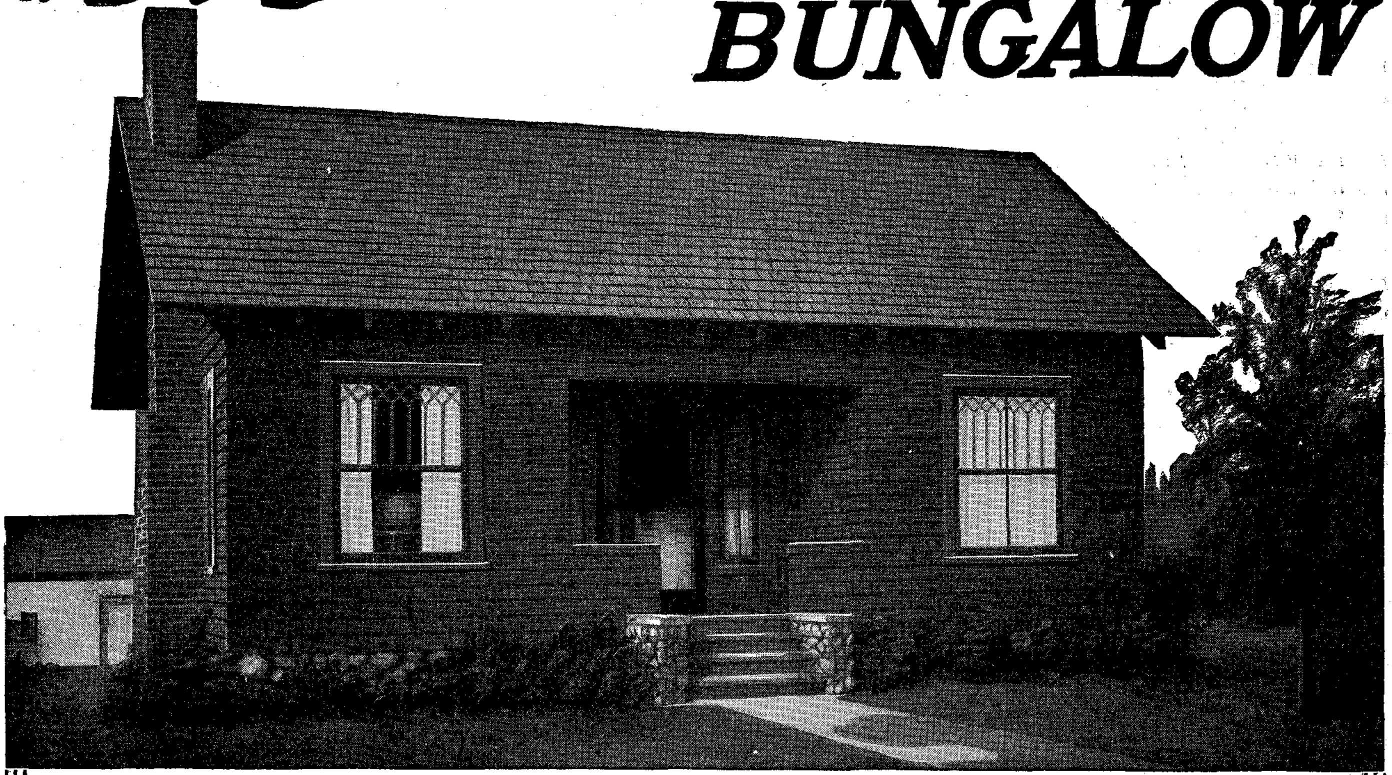
A GOOD story needs no sauce, and such is the following, told by the *Cri de Paris* in the characteristic manner of a French newspaper yarn:

> Do you know Brocard? What! You don't know Brocard? You must know him. Hasten to make the acquaintance of Brocard.
>
> Monsieur Brocard is a *gendarme*, a *gendarme* reservist. He belongs to the entrenched camp at Verdun. One evening he was charged to convey three French prisoners. History does not record of what offense these prisoners had been guilty. Obstinate fellows, without doubt, soldiers who had found means, within two steps of the enemy, to give themselves some days of intoxication. Before the enemy! And before the enemy above all must discipline be maintained.
>
> The *gendarme* took the road tranquilly with his three prisoners properly fastened together.
>
> Suddenly, halt! The *gendarme* reservist perceived that he was not alone with his prisoners. Suspicious shadows were moving around him. He listened. No doubt about it. These shadows were *Boches!* (Germans).
>
> What think you the brave reservist did? That he sought safety in flight at the risk of losing en route the three merry lads that had been committed to his care?
>
> You are wrong. M. Brocard had only his saber and his revolver, but around him still lay many of the wounded of the last affair. Near them were their guns and cartridges. M. Brocard pulled out four guns, three of which, having disembarrassed the prisoners of their bonds, he gave to them. They opened fire on the menacing shadows, which were approaching them nearer and nearer. At the end of a few minutes the *gendarme* and his prisoners had brought down ten and put the rest of them to flight. And what did the *gendarme* then? He disarmed the three prisoners and marched them into camp. The "official" has told this story in four lines. But what a chapter it would have made for Alexandre Dumas!

"TIPPERARY'S" SUCCESSOR—Doubtless the new song will never attain over here the popularity that has brought "Tipperary" the unquenchable fame of being sold on Broadway for five cents, side by side with the latest war extra; and yet, we are assured by the Chicago *Post*, "Tipperary" is now completely outshone in the British trooper's favor by a new ditty entitled "Who's Your Lady Friend?" Of this song *The Post* remarks:

> Like most of the songs Tommy sings, it has nothing to do with war. The British soldier does not vent his patriotism lyrically. He puts it all into his shooting and his bayonet-charges. A stanza of the new song runs as follows:
>
> Hello, hello; who's your lady friend?
> Who's the little lady by your side?
> I've seen you with a girl or two,
> Oh, oh, oh, I AM surprized at you.
> Hello, hello; stop your little games,
> Don't you think your ways you ought to mend?
> This isn't the girl I saw you with at Brighton,
> Who, WHO, WHO'S your lady friend?

$595 For this complete ALADDIN BUNGALOW



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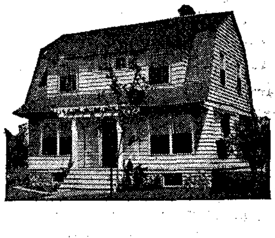
The famous 1914 guarantee of $1 per knot paid for every knot found in ALADDIN Red Cedar Siding is continued for 1915, *AND* we have swept the last knot from ALADDIN lumber inside and out. *Every ALADDIN house* in *1915* will be furnished with *knotless* siding, *knotless* shingles, *knotless* outside finish, *knotless* porchwork, *knotless* flooring, *knotless* inside finish, *knotless* door casings, stairwork—*knotless* inside and outside. Where can you buy as good a home?



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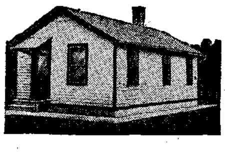

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If you are subject to the Income Tax Law, would it not be advisable for you to have a book in which to make a definite record of your accounts with special reference to this law and its requirements, so that when you are ready next year to file your statement for 1915 you will have the necessary information in convenient form?

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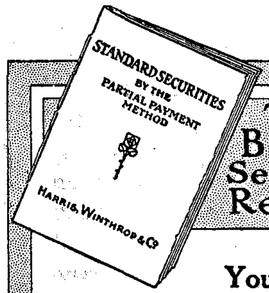
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STABILITY IN DIVIDENDS

WHAT it calls "a suggestion, looking to the more effective application of the principle of averages to distributions on stock, and more particularly those on railroads," is set forth by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. Three railroads, heretofore very prosperous—in fact, among the leading roads in point of prosperity for several years down to the last half of 1914—were the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis. And yet these roads were among the first to reduce their dividends as a result of conditions brought about by the war. The chief condition affecting these roads was the cutting off of large European markets for cotton. This greatly curtailed shipments of that staple and led the management of the three roads to reduce their dividends. Heretofore for some years these roads had paid 7 per cent., but had earned considerably more; but for the last quarter of 1914 they reduced the rate to a 5 per cent. basis. Shareholders protested, mainly on the ground that, inasmuch as more than 7 per cent. had been earned in other years, surpluses could be drawn on to maintain the 7 per cent. rate until conditions brought about by the war had been eliminated and earnings made normal.

From time to time in financial circles there has been discussion of plans for the stabilization of dividends, the object being to avoid dividend reductions when temporary declines in earnings took place. The writer elaborates some of these plans as follows:

"Trade will always be subject to vicissitudes. Fluctuations in earnings can not be prevented, but it is neither necessary nor desirable that dividends should fluctuate as much as do earnings. Already the fact is that dividends do not fluctuate as much as earnings, but they more often fall when earnings fall than they rise when earnings rise. Particularly is this true of the railroads, and therein lies the possibility of stabilizing dividends to obviate reductions under the circumstances attending the cut in the dividends of these three Southern roads.

"That object, it would seem, could be obtained by the establishment by every prosperous railroad of a dividend reserve fund, out of which rather than directly out of the year's earnings the distribution to stockholders would be declared. That would enable the company and its stockholders to see further ahead. It would specifically allocate for the payment of dividends a certain portion of the accumulated surplus without creating a situation which would call for explanation or excuse, such as is thought now to be called for when dividends are declared partly out of earnings.

"The status of such a reserve fund would be very different from that of the general surplus which many roads report. It would be specifically set aside for the sole purpose of paying dividends and would be employed in securities other than those of the company itself which could be readily liquidated. It would, in effect, constitute a fund to guarantee the stockholders against a reduction because of some temporary adverse condition.

"The suggestion amounts to nothing more in effect than that the poor years be averaged with the good. The experience of these same three roads furnishes as good an illustration as could be desired of the manner in which such a plan would work. The accompanying table shows how their earnings applicable to common-stock dividends have run for the last five years.

"Time was when a dollar for dividends and a dollar for improvements was regarded as an attainable ideal in railroad finance. As regulation tightened its grip upon the common carriers and as the items of expense put beyond the control of railroad managements increased, the opportunity to apply this highly conservative theory of the division of earnings diminished. The managements of most roads would be entirely satisfied these days with earnings sufficient to show a 50 per cent. margin over a satisfactory rate of dividend.

"How much could these three roads have paid in dividends under the application of such a rule? The Atlantic Coast Line, 8 per cent.; the Louisville & Nashville, 9¼ per cent.; and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 9¾ per cent. None of these roads paid more than 7 per cent. during this period. If that were the rate adhered to during the five years these roads would have accumulated enough in the dividend reserve fund to continue for from two to six years to pay the 7 per cent. rate after their earnings had fallen to a flat 7 per cent., and that without abandoning the rule of two-thirds of current surplus earnings for dividends and one-third for improvements or general reserve."

WHY WHEAT IS HIGH

While social economists of various intellectual grades are attributing to the arbitrary conduct of speculators the great advance in the price of wheat (Chicago Board

FIVE YEARS' DIVIDEND RECORD

	Earned on Stock		*Paid on Stock*		*Year's Surplus*
	Amount	*P. C.*	*Amount*	*P. C.*	
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.					
1914	$7,319,082	10.67	$4,799,032	7.0	$2,520,050
1913	7,873,277	12.03	4,580,236	7.0	3,293,041
1912	7,000,956	11.98	4,088,661	7.0	2,912,295
1911	7,420,106	12.80	3,477,864	6.0	3,942,242
1910	6,948,375	13.04	3,195,060	6.0	3,753,315
Average	7,222,359	12.10	4,028,279	6.6	3,284,189
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.					
1914	$6,678,886	9.27	$5,040,000	7.0	$1,638,886
1913	8,380,298	12.69	4,618,733	7.0	3,761,565
1912	9,560,771	15.93	4,200,000	7.0	5,360,771
1911	8,555,333	14.25	4,200,000	7.0	4,355,332
1910	10,413,256	17.35	4,200,000	7.0	6,213,256
Average	8,717,309	13.90	4,451,746	7.0	4,265,962
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS.					
1914	$1,849,630	11.56	$1,118,930	7.0	$730,700
1913	1,550,186	15.50	689,932	7.0	851,254
1912	1,396,180	13.96	649,002	6.5	747,177
1911	1,630,941	16.30	599,079	6.0	1,031,862
1910	1,558,704	15.58	599,079	6.0	959,625
Average	1,597,128	14.58	733,004	6.5	864,124

(See above article for an explanation of this table.)

of Trade men have predicted a further rise to $2), attention is called by *Bradstreet's* to the fact that these economists, through ignorance or emotional prejudices, overlook the influence of the war in Europe and the fact that the world's production of wheat in 1914 was seriously short of that of preceding years. Europe now needs wheat more badly than ever. Moreover, while the United States had a record crop in 1914, the demand from Europe and other countries has brought about a condition as to prices such as might have come in this country from an extremely short crop. The world's crop in 1914 is estimated at about 318,000,000 bushels short of the yield for 1913. Moreover, shipments of wheat from Russia and the lower Danube have been made impossible by the closing of the Dardanelles by the Turks. Other causes exist, of which the same paper says:

"Much wheat has been lost by hostilities in Europe and seeding has been interfered with; Australia, instead of selling wheat, is buying it from the United States, owing to a crop failure; Canada's crop in 1914 was 70,000,000 bushels short of the year before; the interruption to or high prices of ocean freights have made it impossible for Argentina to ship as freely as it might, and finally the United States and Canada have had to shoulder the task of supplying European shortages.

"Prices, it is true, have advanced since the war began. The only wonder is that they have not gone still higher. It might be worth noting that while May delivery at Chicago (on Friday, January 29, at $1.45¼) sold higher than since 1898, cash wheat (at $1.45 yesterday, January 29) has not gone up so greatly. In fact, cash wheat has not yet reached the level ($1.60 at Chicago) that was touched in June, 1909, and is still much below the $1.85 price touched in May, 1898, at the time of the Leiter deal.

"Viewed from another angle, the price of wheat here seems to be on a world basis. The closing day of 1914 saw the price of wheat at New York 34 to 36 cents per bushel higher than on January 2 preceding, and the price of American wheat in England advanced 38 cents during the same period. Of course the price may have advanced more in some countries in the zone of hostilities, but the price of wheat in the Black Sea region is said by authorities abroad to be only one-half what it is in western Europe because of the impossibility of getting wheat out of that region. There are said to be sixty vessels loaded with wheat in Russian ports.

"As illustrative of the very great shifting of wheat-trade currents, it is well to note that shipments of wheat from countries of origin for the cereal year to late December aggregated only 188,000,000 bushels as against 277,000,000 bushels in the same period a year ago, a decrease of 89,000,000 bushels. It is true United States and Canadian shipments were 32,000,000 bushels larger, but Russian shipments were only 672,000 bushels, against 76,000,000 a year ago. Balkan shipments almost disappeared from the list, and Argentine and Australian shipments were only one-fourth to one-sixth those of last year.

"It is, of course, also true that there is speculation in wheat, but no one who looks the field of wheat production over will believe that speculation of and by itself could have put prices up as they have gone. The world-wide war is, in fact, the main compelling cause of the 40 per cent. advance in wheat prices, but we doubt whether a sane presentation of the facts will have much chance if the lawmakers, investigators, and others think there is opportunity for a little publicity to be gained by pursuing the so-called grain market octopus with a brass band."

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AS TO THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET

The wave of optimism which passed over Wall Street in the first three weeks of January, to be followed in the next fortnight by moderate reaction, is discust in *Bradstreet's*. While transactions in those weeks were below normal, they increased to a considerable extent over the volume for the first weeks after the reopening of the Exchange in December. Advancing tendencies were shown in practically all well-known stocks, which implied much more than artificial influences, and, in fact, could be ascribed only to better sentiment. Complex causes, however, are assigned for the rise. They are discust as follows:

"A certain influence may be attributed to *the fact that foreign liquidation of* American securities has not developed to any notable degree since the New York Stock Exchange resumed its regular sessions. The tenor of advices from abroad is to the effect that while European—more particularly British—investors are conservative in their attitude, there is a disposition on their part to retain holdings of American securities. It is understood that at least 50 per cent. of the loans which the London market carried over from last July have already been liquidated, and there is significance in the fact that the New York quotations for some of the international stocks have advanced to above the prescribed limits without indications of any serious liquidation from abroad. In fact, our market has apparent reason for no longer regarding the chance of extensive foreign selling as a serious obstacle to its further progress.

"Attention has, in fact, been diverted from discouraging factors and possibilities to those of a more favorable character. The ease of the money market has a prominent place among the latter. The increase in the credit balance shown in the foreign-trade of the United States is another circumstance calculated to engender confidence. The favorable decision in the railway-rate increase case, which was disregarded at first, is now producing an apparent effect on the earnings of some of the roads and is counted among the bullish factors. Confident predictions as to the outlook in the steel and other industries also have their part in causing the growth of bullish sentiment. Wall Street, in fact, is exhibiting a renewed disposition to discount the better outlook in trade and in the position of railway and other corporate interests. The action of the market may be described as a reflection of the belief that the business situation is broadening.

"The following table embodies a comparison of the July 20 figures for a number of the active shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange with the high figures they touched in the abortive rise which followed the reopening of the Exchange on December 12 last, and with the low price soon after recorded when the market rested under acute fear of foreign liquidation. In the last column the high prices attained on the January upward movement are given:

	Close July 30	*High in Dec., 1914*	*Low since reopening*	*High this week*
Amalgamated Copper....	49½	57¾	48¾	58⅛
American Can..........	19½	27⅞	22⅞	31⅜
American Smelting......	52½	61½	51	64
Atchison..............	89⅝	95⅝	89½	96⅛
Baltimore & Ohio.......	72	75	67	74¼
Bethlehem Steel.........	30	46⅝	40	54⅜
Canadian Pacific........	157½	161½	154⅝	168¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul....	85¼	92⅞	84¾	93½
Erie..................	20½	24	20⅜	23¾
Great Northern pfd......	114	119¼	111⅝	118
Lehigh Valley..........	122	138¾	124	139⅛
Missouri Pacific.........	8	11⅛	6⅜	15¼
New York Central.......	80	85½	79⅝	92¾
N. Y., N. H. & H........	51	59	51	57
Northern Pacific........	98¾	104⅞	96⅝	107
Pennsylvania...........	105⅛	109⅛	102½	108½
Reading...............	140	151⅛	138¼	153⅞
Southern Pacific........	84⅞	89½	81	88½
Union Pacific..........	113½	122	112½	122⅞
U. S. Steel com.........	51⅞	55	48	53⅜
U. S. Steel pfd..........	106½	105⅝	103¼	109

FINANCING THE WAR

Among the theories which the war in Europe has already disproved is the one that the war could not last longer than six months, because the money would not hold out. With six months now gone by, none of the warring peoples has yet given any indication of financial exhaustion, remarks the New York *Commercial*, and, so far as money goes, "they seem prepared to fight on indefinitely." This is not because estimates of the cost of the war were too high; if anything, they were too low; the error made by the early prophets was due to not understanding the possibilities of modern systems of credit. So marvelously has the credit machinery been applied to the extraordinary war conditions that the nations have not only financed their needs, but their people "are not suffering any such intolerable distress as might have been expected." Credit has been utilized "on a scale never attempted before," while in the matter of employment, a redistribution of work has done much to keep men busy. While many ordinary occupations have been eliminated, workers have found employment in new ways, the chief of these being provided by governments. In the February circular of the National City Bank the subject is discust:

> "It is evidently an error to include both expenditures and loss of production in the war costs, for the larger part of production is always absorbed by current consumption; or to count both expenditures and borrowings, for the latter are applied to the former. The payment of the indebtedness will involve only a transfer of capital, usually within the same country; the real loss occurred when the expenditures which the debts represent were made for an unproductive purpose. If, however, the taxation required to pay the interest and principal of the debts fall heavily upon necessaries it will impair the efficiency of the population and retard its progress. On the other hand, if the outcome of the war should be the establishment of peace on a basis which would permit of even partial disarmament and a reduction of military and naval establishments, the saving upon these expenditures might offset the interest upon a part or all of the new debts and even provide a sinking fund for their payment. If Europe has been spending, as currently reported, some $2,000,000,000 per year in preparations for war, and this could be reduced one-half, the saving would pay the interest on $25,000,000,000 at 4 per cent."

The writer in *The Commercial* adds to the above statement that because nations are able to finance the enormous war costs for an indefinite period, it must not be inferred that the great war will not be extremely wasteful. Money spent on guns, shells, bullets, and equipment represents an economic, an absolute, loss, which no extension of credit can restore to productive channels. So long as credit is available, however, funds for the war waste can be obtained. Theorists at the outbreak of war failed to recognize this fact, the truth of which makes it still possible to say that the war has set back the progress of Europe fifty years.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL STOCKS

Since the passing of the quarterly dividend on United States Steel common, there has been much inquiry as to the distribution of this stock and of steel preferred among speculators and investors. Transactions in both classes since the passing of the quarterly dividend have been compar-

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10 Shots Quick

"Crime Epidemic" Everywhere

Caused by Bad Men Out of Work

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CLEVELAND: "Mayor's wife faces pistol as thug robs."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.* (Thug was a farmer out of work.) BALTIMORE: "Thieves fire house after robbing it."—*Baltimore Sun.* PHILADELPHIA: "Bandit holds up room in crowded hotel."—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

DETROIT: "Burglars garner record harvest."—*Detroit News.* BOSTON: "Bind and gag cashier; get $2800."—*Boston Post.* NEW YORK: "Burglar victims chloroformed in bed; 15 homes robbed."—*N. Y. Herald.*

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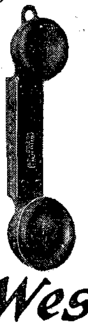

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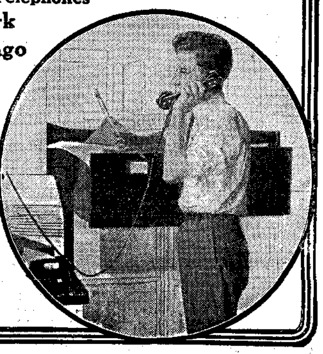

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Read of the experience of two ambitious young people who have entered college on the money earned through the

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FRANCIS S. HARMON

November 7th, 1914.

Current Opinion Scholarship Fund, New York City.

Gentlemen:—The work with your company during the past summer was remunerative, pleasant and profitable and I consider it the best proposition of its kind that I ever heard of. During a working period of less than nine weeks my gross proceeds amounted to about three hundred and forty dollars ($340), and by working in my native city and state at very little expense, I am able to report a clear profit of over three hundred dollars (more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month) for my summer's work.

The work brought me in contact with the best people of every community and offered an unexcelled opportunity to study human nature from an entirely new viewpoint.

The courteous treatment and even cordiality with which I was received by those with whom I came in contact, together with the royal treatment at your hands, made the work a pleasure. Too much cannot be said for the manner in which I was treated in my dealings with you, and knowing by actual experience that you will live up to your half of a bargain, I feel no hesitancy in saying that if a candidate fulfils his part of the contract as well, there is no reason why success should not crown his efforts.

I know of no better way in which a student can secure pecuniary means necessary for obtaining a college education than by enrolling as a candidate under the Current Opinion Scholarship Fund.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Francis S. Harmon,
University of Virginia.

HELENE BASKIN

October 17th, 1914.

Current Opinion Scholarship Fund,
134-140 West 29th Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:—I am now looking back over the summer just past and can safely say that it has been the most enjoyable and profitable vacation I have ever spent. And the reason for it all is the Current Opinion Scholarship Fund. I not only enjoyed every day of my vacation, but found myself the proud possessor of $310, the first money I have ever earned. I find that it alone almost covers my college expenses.

I have made many friends in several cities and can easily expect a hearty welcome when I revisit them next summer. And as a last remark I wish to say that there are no words of praise in the English language that are good enough for the editor and manager of this Fund. No person but Mr. Clayton could possibly take such a personal interest in each candidate. I am grateful to him and to the assistant manager for their advice which surely was a help to me in getting the Scholarship. I take a great deal of pleasure in speaking of the Scholarship Fund to my friends and I hope to be able to represent Current Opinion again next summer.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Helene Baskin,
University of Cincinnati.

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atively few, considering all the circumstances. It is believed, however, that the maintenance of minimum prices has had much to do with it. Had there been no minimum price standing as a dam to stem any downward trend, transactions might have reached large totals, because the amount of common stock in the hands of brokers is large.

It has been estimated, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, that of the entire amount of common stock, not more than one-half is held by investors, the other half being in possession of bankers and brokers. With the preferred, however, the case is different. As much as 90 per cent. of the total is probably in the hands of actual investors. Of the common stock held by bankers and brokers it is believed that 25 per cent. is held by such houses in New York alone. Not all of this stock, however, represents speculation or is subject to it, since a considerable part is owned outright by customers, bankers and brokers holding it for them and crediting them with the dividends as received. Of the preferred stock only a small part is held by bankers and brokers; in New York alone it is believed that investors own close to 40 per cent. of the whole. In foreign countries holdings of Steel are largely in the hands of syndicates and bankers. In Holland, for example, one syndicate holds a majority of the 350,000 shares of common owned in that country. In England, which is the largest foreign holder of steel stocks, 753,000 shares of the common are owned and 177,000 of the preferred, amounts which respectively represent 14.8 per cent. and 4.9 of the whole.

OUR FOREIGN-TRADE POSITION NOW AND IN NAPOLEON'S TIME

Various aspects of the remarkable change which came over our foreign-trade position late in 1914 are discust in the New York *Evening Post.* 'Acute misgivings had been caused in the autumn by an abnormal movement of foreign exchange against New York and the "virtual collapse" of our export trade. With the opening of the new year, however, there occurred "a violent decline in the gold-import level, which started a rising wave of financial confidence," with a reversal of conditions in foreign trade. The writer says on this subject:

> "The December foreign-trade report was remarkable enough. Whereas exports had run short of 1913 in August by $77,000,000, and even in November by $39,000,000, those of December rose $13,000,000 over the preceding year. They had, in fact, been equaled in only four previous months of the country's history, and the $131,800,000 excess of exports over imports had been matched only in one other month, October of 1913, and had never been equaled in December. Subsequent separate figures of last month's agricultural exports threw some interesting light on these results.
>
> "Shipments of breadstuffs in December increased no less than $44,000,000 over 1913; which would mean that, if that business were left out of reckoning, the month's total exports, instead of increasing $13,000,000 over the year before, would have decreased $31,000,000. But this does not alter the general showing of improvement; for in November our exports outside of breadstuffs decreased $69,700,000 from the year before, and in August $78,400,000. Considering that in December, 1913, Germany took $33,000,000 of our exported merchandise and even Belgium $5,700,000, last month's showing is very remarkable.
>
> "What is to be the further history of the recovery in our foreign trade? The weekly statements from the various ports indicate that January may make a more striking comparison than December; their surplus of exports, during the first half of this month, was nearly $70,000,000. Later on, the extraordinary wheat exports will necessarily decrease. There will remain, however, the shipments of various kinds of army material and supplies, which in November rose $12,500,000 over the previous year, and cotton is now going out both in larger quantities and at higher values. Back of all this stands the interesting problem, whether the return of financial confidence, which has lately been so marked in the United States, will spread to the other neutral countries; if so, whether they will resume their import of foreign manufactures, and whether our markets, which have been providing capital for those countries, will get the benefit in our export trade.
>
> "This spectacular change in our foreign-trade balance—from an October export surplus $81,600,000 less than in 1913 to a December export surplus greater by $82,600,000—and the signs that December's conditions are continuing, have revived discussion of what happened in the only other period of our history which can be compared with this. Even in the autumn months, when our export trade was cut down thirty to eighty millions from the preceding year, one was reminded of the fact that the United States got the trade of the world in the Napoleonic wars. Why, it was occasionally asked, should we not, in the face of a second war among the great European Powers, repeat the achievement?
>
> "The December figures would appear on their face to show that we are repeating it. Certainly, it is true that whereas in 1803, the last year of truce between England and Napoleon, the total merchandise exports of the United States were $55,800,000, they rose to $77,700,000 in 1804, to $95,500,000 in 1805, to $101,500,000 in 1806, and to $108,300,000 in 1807. This would seem on its face to reflect conditions closely similar to those which now exist.
>
> "As a matter of fact, however, the movement was altogether different. The increase in our December exports was wholly in domestic products needed peremptorily by Europe. There was little or no increase of the sort after 1803; the country's export of its own products, which had been $42,200,000 in 1803, was only $41,200,000 as late as 1806. What did happen in our trade was part of the history of the period. As a neutral state, we had a right to carry non-contraband goods into the ports of any European belligerent.
>
> "In particular, the very important West Indian trade was open to the Continent of Europe only when carried under the American flag. Our merchants, therefore, brought such goods first to this country's ports, then cleared them as foreign merchandise reexported; and such exports, which footed up only $13,500,000 in 1803, had risen by 1806 to $60,200,000. It is a somewhat extraordinary fact that in no year of history, after the Napoleonic wars, did our ships carry out more than 70 per cent. as much foreign merchandise as in 1806. The highest figure since that first decade of the nineteenth century, in our export of foreign merchandise, was $42,500,000. It was reached in the year just ended.
>
> "The history of the years after 1806 tells of growing interference by the European combatants in this lucrative trade of the United States with their respective enemies. Eventually, they struck it down by refusing (quite illegally) to recognize such reexports as neutral trade; and then came our own war of 1812. But that is another story."

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An Old Man at Fifty —A Young Man at Seventy

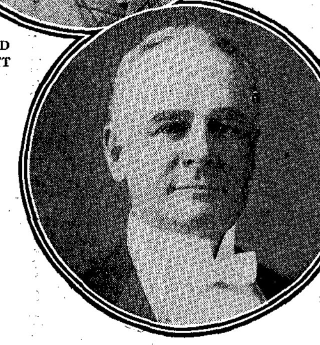
The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco Business Man, Who Has Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By C. E. WILLIAMS

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, prosaic America, by Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco business man. He can prove it too, right in his own person.

At 50 he was partially bald. To-day he has a thick head of hair, although it is white. At 50 his eyes were weak. To-day they are as strong as when he was a child. At 50 he was a worn-out, broken-down old man. To-day he is in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete and as young as the average man of 35.

SANFORD BENNETT AT 50



SANFORD BENNETT AT 74

All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practises for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem.

As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving good health, but one of rejuvenating a weak middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished, anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame.

I haven't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All of this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a wonderful book. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and, as Mr. Bennett firmly believes, the one hundredth milestone of life, should read.

For the purpose of spreading broadcast the methods of promoting health and longevity developed by Mr. Bennett, an interesting eight-page booklet, which is in effect a summary of his system, has been prepared by the publishers of Mr. Bennett's interesting book—the Physical Culture Publishing Company, 3202 Flatiron Building, New York City.

This booklet they will send free to anyone sufficiently interested to write for it.

The grandest thing in the world is Youth, and it is one of the really great hardships of life that "its beauteous morn" should pass so swiftly and give place to old age.

For having solved the problem of prolonging youth during life, the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett and his return to youth, will most certainly investigate further, and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods.

SPICE OF LIFE

Just Once!—TEACHER—"Willie, what is your greatest ambition?"

WILLIE—"To wash mother's ears."—*New York American.*

A Striking Pair.—"There's a perfect match."

"So?"

"Yes. She's a spitfire, and he's a stick."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Watchful Waiting.—SHE (passing confectioner's window)—"Doesn't that candy look good?"

HE—"Uh-huh! Let's stand here and look at it awhile."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Substitutes.—TOURIST (in village notion-store)—"Whaddya got in the shape of automobile-tires?"

SALESLADY—"Funeral wreaths, life-preservers, invalid cushions, and doughnuts."—*Judge.*

Suspicious.—FATHER (trying to give the concealed dose)—"Well, well, you are a funny boy. May I ask why this sudden extraordinary dislike for jam?"

CHIP—"'Cos I b'leeve it's mined."—*London Sketch.*

Could She Doubt?—"Would you love me as much if father lost his wealth?"

"He hasn't lost it, has he?"

"No."

"Of course I would, you silly girl."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A Forgotten Custom.—UNCLE EZRA—"Eph Hoskins must have had some time down in New York."

UNCLE EBEN—"Yep. Reckon he traveled a mighty swift pace. Eph's wife said that when Eph got back and went into his room he looked at the bed, kicked it, and said, 'What's that darn thing for?'"—*Judge.*

A Lame Answer.—The stupid person sometimes says a witty thing without knowing it. A professor in a medical college had one exasperating student.

"You see, Mr. Smith," said the professor to this young man one day, "the subject of this diagram limps, because one of his legs is a trifle shorter than the other. Now, what should you do in such a case?"

"I should limp, too, I think, sir," replied the student, with an expression of perfect innocence on his face.—*Tit-Bits.*

Useful Sentiment.—Just as the happy husband of a few months was about to leave home for the daily office grind, his wife placed a hand upon his arm.

"Harry, dear," she softly said, "haven't you a lock of my hair somewhere in your pockets?"

"I have, indeed, sweetheart," was the prompt response of hubby, and he affectionately embraced the sharer of his sorrows and joys. "I have it right here in the pocket closest to my heart!"

"That's fine, Harry!" delightedly returned little wifey. "Won't you please take it and see if you can match me some puffs when you get down-town?"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Well Understood.—THE MAN—" Of course, you understand, dear, that our engagement must be kept secret? "

THE WOMAN—" Oh, yes, dear! I tell everybody that."—*New York American.*

A Left-hand Stab.—PHYSICS INSTRUCTOR—" Name the unit of power, Mr. Jones."

JONES (waking up)—" The what? "

INSTRUCTOR—" Correct. Any questions? All right. We have a few minutes before the end of the hour in which we will do this problem: A man on a bicycle approaches a 4-per-cent. grade; how far has he come and will he have to get off and walk? "—*Cornell Widow.*

Marvelous.—The doctor told her that what she needed was a good hearty meal at night and then to stop thinking about her stomach.

" But, doctor, only two months ago you told me to avoid dinner at night, and to take a light supper instead."

" Oh, did I? " replied her medical adviser, reflectively. " Well, that shows what marvelous strides medical science is making."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Fable of the Unwise Man.—The following fable, which is probably of Turkish origin, is not without a touch of truth: As a woman was walking, a man looked at and followed her.

" Why," said she, " do you follow me?"

" Because," he replied, " I have fallen in love with you."

" Why so? My sister, who is coming after me, is much handsomer than I am. Go and make love to her."

The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said, " Why should you tell me a falsehood? "

The woman answered: " Neither did you tell the truth; for if you were in love with me, why did you look back for another woman? "—*Pathfinder.*

What Happened to Reims.—" Wasn't it *fearful* about the Reims cathedral? "

" Don't say Reems; it sounds *horribly* ignorant."

" Well, how *do* you pronounce it? "

" Why, *Hranss.*"

" *How?* "

" Hn—Hranhss! Just as if you were clearing your throat. See? Hranss! "

" Well, *you* sound as if you had a dreadful influenza, threatened with grip! "

" Well, that's *right*, anyhow. H—hn—hnh—*hrahnhss!* "

" You'd better go to Arizona! You'll *never* get well here! I don't believe you, anyway. Everybody says *Reems.*"

" They don't, either! "

" They do so! "

" Oh, well, it depends on the sort of people you associate with—"

" Well, I *don't* go with a lot of fake highbrows, anxious to show off the French they learned in a course of lessons by mail—"

" Better than a lot of country junks who don't know how to pronounce— "

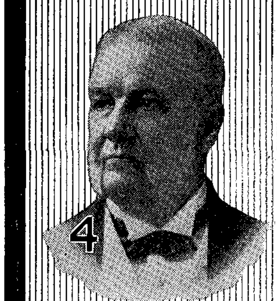
" Oh, well, the church wasn't hurt much, anyhow."

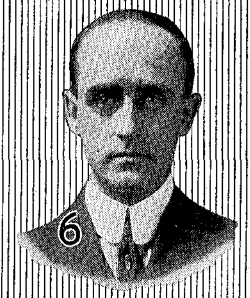
" No, they say it can be repaired. How you like my hat? "

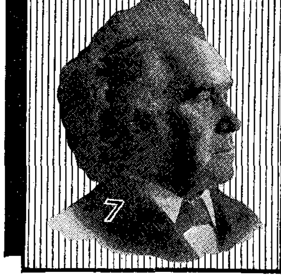
" Heavenly! What do you think of mine? "

" Adorable! Let's go in and have soda."

" Let's."—*Carolyn Wells in The Woman's Home Companion.*







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Here are seven men—each distinguished in his own line. They are a Clergyman, Musician, Promoter, Writer, Confidential Secretary, Executive and Financier. If you are a good judge of character you should be able to decide the business of each of these men from his portrait. This isn't play. You must be able to make just such keen, accurate judgments of men if you are to be successful in your dealings with them. Look at these portraits carefully. Write in the coupon your judgment. We will send you the correct list, and at the same time tell you how to make accurate judgments for yourself through the

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You know that success in any line depends upon your ability to deal with men and that you must know them—not guess—be your guesses ever so clever. The day of guesswork in business is past.

Dr. Kathrine M. H. Blackford is unusually qualified to formulate and teach this new science, because she has had the unique combination of thorough scientific knowledge, medical practice, business experience, was a large employer of help, and a successful teacher. Her knowledge of medicine and related sciences gave her the foundation. In the employing of thousands of men for big industrial establishments, she proved the commercial value of her ideas. She has consulted with great European criminologists and psychologists. She has taught thousands how to apply her principles. Now, with the whole organization of the Review of Reviews Co. to assist her, she is ready to give you her accumulated knowledge and experience—her personal teaching.
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SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE

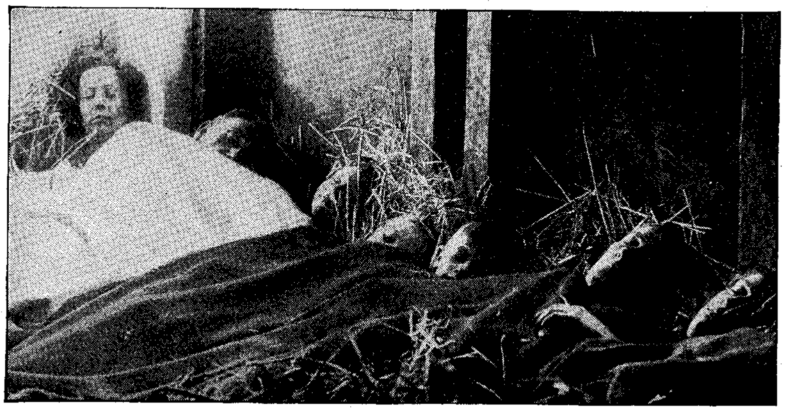
LOOK ON THIS PICTURE: you who can sleep in your comfortable beds, and think of the homeless Belgian refugees, deprived of every belonging once their own, claiming only the clothes on their backs, protected little by these, and resting on straw in a stable under blankets that charity has provided, as photographed here. Think of them, you who have contributed to alleviate their suffering, and be glad that you could do it. Think of them, you who have delayed your contributions, and hasten to have part in one of the noblest philanthropies that ever stirred the human heart. Consider that the need intensifies as winter cold calls for home comforts, and GIVE NOW as your own blessings prompt you.

"If I send all the money in my bank, how much flour would that buy?" asked a five-year-old girl of her mother, who told her, "Two sacks." "And I'd have to go without the bookcase I've been saving for?" "Yes," said the mother. "Well," she replied, "I'm going to send it anyway, for even then there will be a lot of hungry little girls I can only cry about." And the mother wrote: "So I am sending the $2.50 to you—all the savings of her little lifetime."

From a subscriber in Cornell University comes $20.00, and the sender says: "I have wished to add my small mite to your mighty work. I hope it will continue undiminished for many weeks and months to come."

"Enclosed find check for another hundred dollars," writes the treasurer of Yarmouthville's Belgium Relief Committee, in Maine. "We will have some more to send later. This makes us $200.00 from a small town." What if every town of 1,500 people should do as well! And why not? Aberdeen, N. C., credited with barely half as many people, sent $157.59.

"Acting for the community," M. S. Hodges, Mayor of Franklin, West Virginia, remitted the handsome sum of $155.10.



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BELGIAN REFUGEES ASLEEP ON STRAW IN A STABLE

MORE APPALLING TESTIMONY

DEAN HOWARD McCLENAHAN, of Princeton University, arrived in London on February 1, after spending over three weeks in Holland and Belgium, investigating the conditions of refugee and needy Belgians. He visited all the provinces of Belgium but two; and a cable dispatch to the New York *Times* quoted him as testifying that "the needs of the Belgians and the plight of Belgium have not been overstated to the American people." Every courtesy was shown to him by the German authorities.

"But for food furnished to the people by the Relief Commission," said Dean McClenahan, "Belgium to-day would be a land of starving thousands. The only flour in the country is that transported into it by the Relief Commission, and this fact has been told me by members of the Commission, by Belgians, and by the Germans themselves. In the Palace Hotel, Brussels, in the Restaurant Ray in Mons, in the Hôtel Europe in Liége, and in the bread-line at Charleroi, I ate bread furnished by the Commission, not from choice, but from necessity. In Brussels 175,000 out of about 600,000 are fed daily in the bread-line. In Charleroi 13,000 out of 29,000 are supported from the same source, and so on until multiplying examples throw no new light upon the ghastly matter.

"Belgians everywhere and of all classes express undying gratitude for what America is doing for them, and on all sides one hears unrestrained expressions of praise of Brand Whitlock and of those administering the work of relief. Indeed, the speed, thoroughness, and efficiency with which this commission is doing its welcome work are from every point of view admirable. In the big centers and in the smaller places I met many of them, including Rhodes scholars, who are doing so well as supervisors in the distributing stations.

"And not only is Belgium sadly dependent upon them now, but in all probability she will become more so."

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$50.00—A. C. Stebbins.

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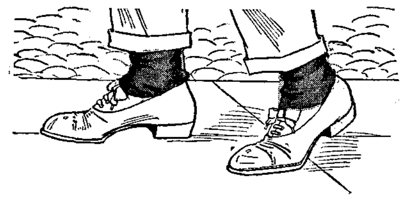

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

January 25.—Petrograd reports hopefully on the Russian attempt on Königsberg. One line of advance is along the Inster River and north to Lasdehnen, with Malwischken, 70 miles east of Königsberg, as the immediate goal. Reports disclose another advance from above the Niemen River on Tilsit, entering East Prussia evidently from the north.

January 26.—Interest centers in Galicia on the reported advance of German allies over the Carpathians, on an eighty-mile front south of Przemysl. The fighting for Dukla and other passes to the east continues indeterminately.

January 27.—In East Prussia fighting continues east of the Inster. Tilsit is virtually surrounded.

Petrograd reports the Turks again on the offensive, in the Tchoruk district directly south of Batum; in the region of Olti, 55 miles west of Kars; and in the province of Khol, northwest of Tabriz.

January 28.—It is reported that 50 Greek villages near Kars have been laid in ruins by the Turks, entailing great suffering to the inhabitants.

January 29.—Encounters occur in Poland in the neighborhood of Bolimow, in which both Russians and Germans claim success. In Galicia, Russia reports favorable action near Dukla, in which several German entrenchments are captured. The Black Sea fleet raids Trebizond, inflicting considerable damage.

January 30.—By fierce bayonet-charges, according to Petrograd, Russians retake many trenches in a close struggle about Bolimow, Sochaczew, and Lowicz, against four Prussian infantry regiments.

January 31.—Petrograd claims new victories of a sweeping character over the Ottoman forces, both in the Caucasus and at Tabriz, including the capture of the General of the Turkish Central Division and his staff. Russians occupy Tabriz.

February 1.—In the province of Plock, northeast of the lower Vistula, several severe engagements occur, in the neighborhood of Sierpc and between Lipno and Dobrzyn. Both Germany and Russia claim successes here. Meanwhile the struggle near Bolimow and Sochaczew is continued tenaciously.

February 2.—The German attacks west of Warsaw grow more intense, with a return to the old massed advance.

Turks attempting to cross the Suez Canal at Toussoum are halted by the British, whereupon two attacks are made upon the British forces defending the Canal.

IN THE WEST

January 27.—Paris claims success at all points on the line on this, the German Emperor's birthday.

January 28.—For the fifth time since Christmas, German aviators raid the British supply-base at Dunkirk, France.

January 30.—Beyond artillery duels and isolated engagements, there is little attempt at advantage by either side, save at La Bassée, where the Allies succeed in regaining several trenches. British and Canadian troops are fighting at this point.

January 31.—Two British steamers, the *Tokomaru* and the *Icaria*, bearing food

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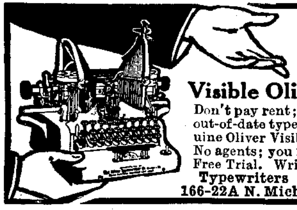

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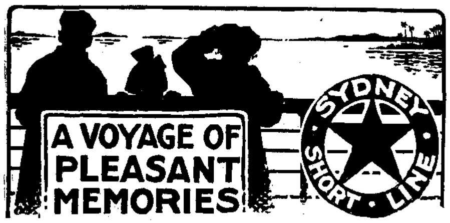
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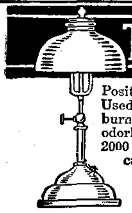

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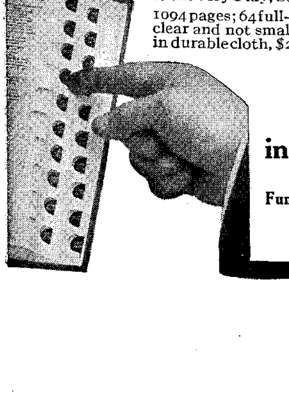

to the Continent, are sunk by a submarine, supposedly *U-31*, in the British Channel.

February 2.—In the neighborhood of La Bassée the German offensive, developing for several days, reaches a climax in a return to the old mass formation.

Preparations are made in England to fit out a "mosquito fleet" of steam trawlers, for use in detecting the presence of submarines along the coast and in seining for floating mines.

GENERAL FOREIGN

January 28.—Mexico City comes again into Carranza's hands through the occupation of the city by General Obregon.

January 29.—General Roque Gonzales Garza resigns from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, because left unprotected by General Villa.

Italians of the first and third categories, those of twenty-six years and those of twenty-three and less, are called to the colors. Italian Socialists, tho opposed to Italy's intervention, answer the call.

January 31.—War agitators break up a neutrality meeting in Rome organized by the members of the Chamber of Deputies and other high officials. Troops are called out to maintain order.

February 1.—General Jesus Carranza, brother of General Venustiano Carranza, is executed with his son by a Zapata commander near San Geronimo.

February 3.—General Francisco Villa proclaims himself in charge of the Mexican Presidency, and appoints three ministers to take charge of the civil government.

DOMESTIC

January 28.—The President vetoes the Immigration Bill as un-American and contrary to the fundamental purposes of the Republic.

January 31.—The steamship *Dacia*, which Britain has threatened to hale into a prize court on sight, sails from Galveston for Rotterdam, with 11,000 bales of cotton on board to be transshipped to Bremen.

February 1.—Seven Democratic Senators desert the pro-Ship-Purchase-Bill faction, following a record-breaking filibuster against its passage.

February 2.—A German named Van Horn attempts to blow up the Canadian end of the international bridge of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad over the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, Maine. Little damage is done. Van Horn escapes to Vanceboro, where he is later taken into custody.

Great Britain notifies Washington that hereafter all foodstuffs from America destined for Germany, Austria, or Turkey will be regarded as conditional contraband.

February 3.—Wheat reaches the high-water mark of $1.66 for May deliveries.

The Canadian Government applies for the extradition of the German Van Horn.

Judicial Traits.—EARNEST YOUTH—"Father, what qualifications do you need to be a member of the Supreme Court?"

FATHER—"You have to be thoroughly respectable, honorable beyond reproach, and be able to write English in such a way that no other lawyer will be quite sure what you mean."—*Life*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. G.," Kittanning, Pa.—"Please correct this sentence for me: (1*a*) 'When a man or a thing is wanted they generally appear.' I can make a dozen correct renditions of the sentence to avoid the plural *they*, but it seems to me they lack the force of the original sentence. Tell me, also, whether the following are correct, and give me the rules for them: (1*b*) '. . . till he finds himself on the threshold of manhood or womanhood.' (2) 'The banker with his money—the mechanic with his mill—the business man with his store *bow* before the teacher who . . .' (3) 'Either he or I am in the wrong.' (4) 'He or she must do their work.' (5) 'Our institute is being a success.' (6) 'He had a mathematics before him.' (7) 'Let me tell you of a false ethics.' (8) 'If we had stood up to row, we *would not have been* here to-day.'"

(1*a*) The correct form is "When a man or a thing is wanted, *they* generally appear"—the plural "they" is used here as there is no singular pronoun that can cover the two genders involved in *man* and *thing*. When the genders are masculine and feminine, instead of masculine and neuter, as in this case, the masculine pronoun is sometimes used, as involving the feminine by implication, as "if a man smite the eye of his *servant*, as the eye of his *maid*, that it perish, he shall let *him* go free for *his* eye's sake."—Exodus xxi, 26. (1*b*) *Himself* in the sentence "Till he finds *himself* on the threshold of manhood or womanhood" might be used, for the reason given above, as it includes *herself* by implication, but is not generally employed. The better way would be to say *themselves*, using the plural form as in case (1*a*) above, which covers both genders. (2) Substitute commas for the dashes in the sentence and insert the word "and" before "the business man" and you have a plural subject which requires that a verb in the plural be used with it, hence *bow* is correct. (3) Transpose the words: "Either he is in the wrong, or I am ('in the wrong,' understood)." (4) Whose work? To whom does the word "their" refer in the sentence cited? These questions must be answered before one can determine whether the sentence submitted be correct or incorrect. The thought of the original sentence is ambiguous. As analyzed, it may refer to two persons or to three or more persons. It is, therefore, impossible to correct it without knowing definitely to how many persons it refers. Assuming that it refers to two persons, the substitution of "and" for "or" would make the sentence correct: "He and she must do their work." But, assuming that the thought contains an alternative indicating that either the one or the other of two persons must do the work of a third *number of persons*, then the sentence is correct as it stands: "He or she must do *their* work"; that is, the work of other persons is to be done either by "he" or "she." A third way of looking at the sentence is that the work belongs equally to both "he" and "she," in which case the definite article "the' may be substituted for the plural possessive "their," and the sentence be made to read, "He or she must do *the* work." (5) If a thing be in the specific state designated by the word "success," there is no need of the word "being" before it. Say 'Our institute is a success' and be done with it. If, on the other hand it is not a "success," then use some other word. "Succeeding" suggests an effort in course that promises successful termination and "Our institute is succeeding" is permissible as indicating that the establishment is on the way to success. (6) If the words, "a mathematics," are used to designate a book on mathematics, much as the word "arithmetic" is used to designate a treatise on the science of numbers, and the art of attaining results by their use, then "a mathematics" is correct. (7) The use of the word *ethics* as a noun singular, meaning "the philosophy of morals," has been revived by some philosophical writers. In this form it is used also to designate a "standard of character set up by any race or nation," but the plural form, *ethics*, has a singular sense, and is the more common; therefore, "a false ethics" is correct, but "an example of false ethics" or "an error or a fallacy in ethics" may be preferred. (8) A past tense in the principal clause requires a past tense or a future subjunctive in the subordinate clause: "If we had stood up to row we should not be here to-day."

"F. H.," Crab Orchard, Ky.—"(1) Please give me the correct pronunciation of 'Hichens.' (2) Also the meanings of the following expressions: *Once in a blue moon;* (3) *The gray mare is the better horse.*"

(1) *Hich' enz.* (2) "Once in a blue moon" means "very seldom," but the origin of the expression is obscure. It is probably a modification of the expression "to say the moon is blue," which was current in the first quarter of the sixteenth century:

> Yf they saye *the mone is belewe,*
> We must believe that it is true
> Admittynge their interpretacion.
>
> ROY AND BARLOWE, *Rede me and be Not Wroth* (1526).

According to prose, "once in a blue moon" is the equivalent of "in the reign of Queen Dick," or "on Tib's eve" (on the eve of the day of judgment), an indefinite date. (3) The origin of the proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse," is uncertain. It has been suggested that the phrase is derived from the fact that a heathen priest of the Anglo-Saxons was forbidden to ride a male horse. Macaulay suggests that it arose out of the preference generally given to gray mares of Flanders over the finest coach-horses of England, but Farmer and Henley characterize this as "the merest guesswork." The proverb occurs in John Heywood's "Proverbs" (1546).

> She is (quoth he) bent to force you, perforce,
> To know that the grey mare is the better horse.

"A. C. L.," San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) Is there any rule governing the correct usage of the words *special* and *especial*? (2) Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'In trusts which grow out of contracts, and which are, therefore, based upon a consideration, it is not necessary,' etc."

(1) The distinction between the words *special* and *especial* is often a fine one. Generally speaking, it may be said that *especial* singles out an object from others of the same kind: as, an *especial* favor, whereas *special* conveys the idea of having some particular or remarkable characteristic without the idea of comparison; as, a *special* reduction. (2) The sentence, "In trusts which grow out of contracts, and," etc., is grammatically correct.

"W. M. R.," Lawrence, Mich.—"What are the derivation and meaning of the word 'Massasauga'?"

"Massasauga" is a corruption of "Missisauga," the name of a tribe of the Algonkian stock, from the Chippewa *misi,* "large," and *sâg* or *sauk,* "river mouth." The term "massasauga" is used also to designate a species of rattlesnake of the Western plains.

"W. S. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'We have no knowledge as to the length of time it will take to successfully terminate the case.'"

The sentence which you quote is not ungrammatical, but it would read better if changed to, "We have no knowledge of the length of time which it will take to terminate the case successfully."

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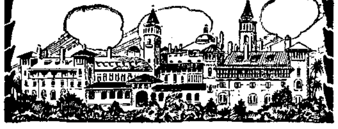

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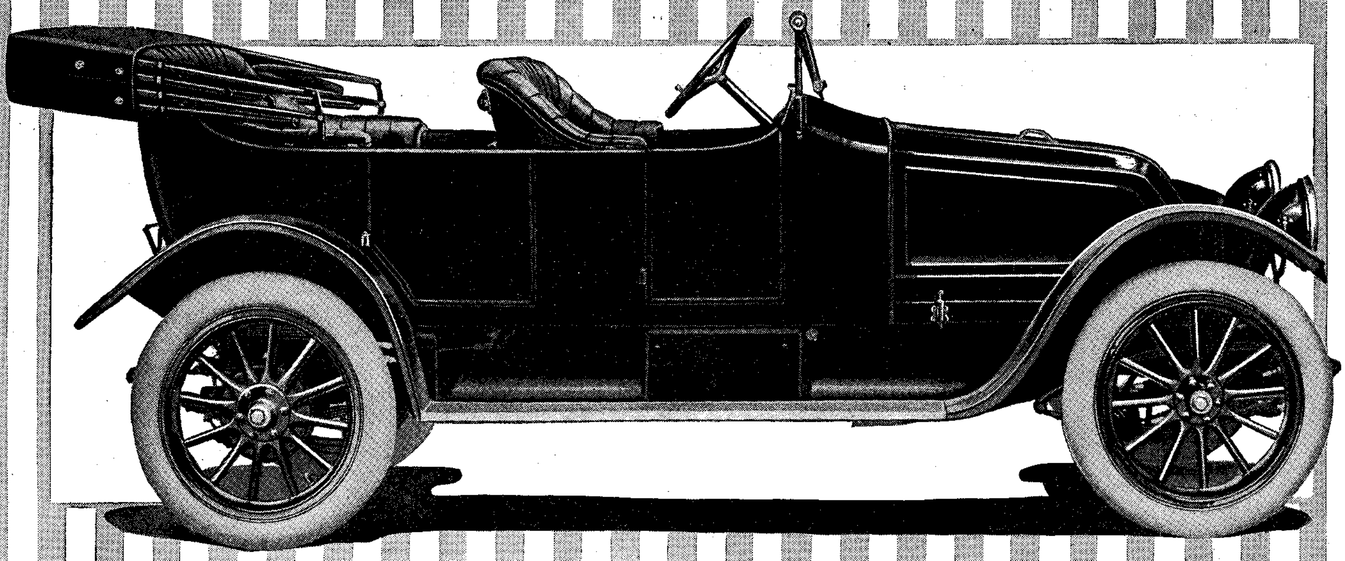

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